

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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ATLANTIC EDITION

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## ANTI-MASONIC FASCISTI FALL SHORT OF GOAL

Serious Condition, However,  
Results From Proposal  
Actually Adopted

AIM IS TO OUST ALL  
MASONIC FROM OFFICE

Revival of Intolerance Toward  
British Masonry Is Called  
Likely From Socialists

Special from Monitor Bureau  
By SIR ALFRED ROBBINS

LONDON, May 31.—As it was in the Christian Science Monitor, some six months since, that opportunity was given me to examine and expose the attacks made by Signor Mussolini and his fellow-Fascists upon Freemasonry in Italy, well now to take note of the manner in which these have proceeded and the extent to which they have failed. If one studied only the headlines of newspapers of various types, unacquainted with the true inwardness of the Fascist assaults, it would seem utterly wrong to associate with them the word "failure" in any degree.

But the main fact which emerges from consideration of the whole campaign is that keen dissensions arose among the "Fascists" themselves, caused by the reservation of their more sober members that postponement of opinion of the extreme kind intended, though a medieval tradition in Italy of very considerable strength usually fails disastrously, even when not ignominiously, in the end. Signor Mussolini himself, after a personally humiliating rebuff in his own "arranged" Chamber of Deputies, only "saved" face by accepting a proposal far short of the drastic course toward Freemasonry first designed.

### Measures Mitigated

This will be perceived when there are contrasted the proposals first submitted to the Italian Parliament by the extreme anti-Masonic Fascist section, and those in the end adopted, and even then only after the most severe party pressure. What was originally suggested by the committee charged with the task was the absolute suppression of all secret societies in Italy, with Freemasonry in the forefront. This soon crossed by this was so vast that even the Fascist Administration became alarmed, and submitted an alternative project of control over such bodies, which, while still directed mainly against Masonry, was in milder form. Freemasonry, like other secret societies, will be tolerated and not destroyed, the condition being that its statutes and lists of members are communicated to the Government.

Even in this much-modified form, the Italian Government found unexpectedly great difficulty in carrying it through. At the outset, despite an impassioned appeal from Signor Mussolini himself, that many Fascist deputies left the Chamber that a quorum could not be had and a vote taken. The party were so promptly put on, and the Fascist deputies were so empirically ordered to be in their places on an appointed day to carry the Government's modified proposal. Even so, only 304 out of the 374 composing the ministerial majority put in an appearance under the whip. The 304 voted solidly as they had been told; but the missing 70 furnish a handwriting on the wall, the significance of which the Italian Dictator cannot mistake.

### Delegation Made Possible

If it would be an error, however, to minimize the seriousness of the anti-Masonic proposal actually adopted. The avowed object, it is announced from Rome, is to prevent Freemasons entering the public service, and to enable the Government to eliminate those already employed. This is a process of delation familiar to France and Italy, whether Clerical or anti-Clerical, are in the ascendant; and the method and extent of its working, rather than

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## POWERS UNITE ACTION AGAINST RIFFIAN TRIBES

British Certificate  
Made in America

By Cable from Monitor Bureau  
London, June 10

THE British Empire Exhibition, designed exclusively to push British Empire goods, has today accidentally given a remarkable advertisement to American enterprise. A letter is published here by Godfrey Cheeseman, general secretary of the National Union of Manufacturers, calling attention to the fact that a certificate of honor issued this week to Messrs. Harvey, Limited, of Edinburgh by the taxation authorities bears the watermark, "Made in U. S. A."

## FOREIGNERSQUIT FIGHTING ZONE

Engagement Continues Be-  
tween Rival Forces—Ameri-  
can Woman Is Wounded

CANTON, China, June 10 (AP)—All the foreigners have been evacuated from the fighting zone in a boat flying the American flag, were fired upon by Yunnanese machine gunners and that one of the women, Mrs. Frank Crampton, was wounded in the arm.

Heavy fighting has been in progress between Cantonese and Yunnanese forces at Canton. Dispatches yesterday said four Americans, including two women, who attempted to escape from the fighting zone in a boat flying the American flag, were fired upon by Yunnanese machine gunners and that one of the women, Mrs. Frank Crampton, was wounded in the arm.

Steamers Tied-Up  
by the Shipping Strike

SHANGHAI, June 10 (AP)—The shipping strike here is gradually becoming worse, necessitating the tying up of steamers. The Japanese companies have been able to maintain their schedules, carrying passengers but less cargo, the latter being loaded in mid-stream under the protection of a Japanese gunboat. Ocean-going vessels also are taking on less cargo.

Undoubtedly the French are faced with great difficulties, but it is strongly believed that particularly active measures determined the trip of M. Painlevé. Before leaving, M. Painlevé, who is War Minister as well as Premier, said the idea of his visit to Morocco was not new. It was decided several days ago, though originally it was proposed to go next week, after the preliminary discussion of the financial question ended. Other important matters are pending, but, on the whole, M. Painlevé considered the present moment most opportune. He will be back next week in time to take an effective part in the parliamentary debates.

Nothing unusual of military character has happened, according to reports received from Marshal Lyautey, in whom the Government has complete confidence.

### Instruction by Conversation

It is well known that M. Painlevé's favorite method of instruction, whether in his scientific or political policies, is by conversation. While others can quickly extract the essence of a book or document, M. Painlevé prefers *viva voce* information and with half a dozen questions gets to the heart of any matter in which he is interested. "I think two hours' interview with Marshal Lyautey," declares M. Painlevé, "worth more than five months of reports. Therefore, at Rabat or Fez I will spend the evening discussing the situation and the possibilities of the coming understanding with Spain and the strengthening of French prestige in Northern Africa."

The object is to reach a durable peace as early as possible, but it would not be a real peace if it left us again at the mercy of a similar offensive that which we are now repelling."

Painlevé also intends tomorrow, Friday, and Saturday to visit the officers of the French Foreign columns, doubtless in company with Marshal Lyautey, for the purpose of expressing thanks and encouragement. Whatever comes of this visit, M. Painlevé has impressed himself on the public in a not dissimilar manner, to that in which Georges Clemenceau did by his personal visits to the trenches.

**Chinese Students Hold  
Monster Demonstrations**

PEKING, June 10 (AP)—The students of the capital today were holding monster demonstrations in protest against the action of the foreign authorities in quelling the recent strike riots at Shanghai. The students compelled the flying of anti-foreign banners on all cars and rickshaws. They also distributed anti-foreign literature, containing vicious statements and declarations the Shanghai affair the most brutal and cold-blooded atrocity in human history."

The Chinese Government last evening requested the Italian Minister, Commander Cerruti, to advise the staffs of the various legations and their Nationals to avoid today's demonstration. The Minister replied that if the Chinese authorities had any doubts as to the outcome of the manifestation, they should prohibit it.

**Chinese Legation Statement**

TOKYO, June 10 (AP)—The Chinese Legation, here, acting on instruction from Peking, today issued a statement blaming the "constables of the municipal council" for the riots at Shanghai, and claiming that the students' demonstrations were neither anti-foreign nor pro-bolshevik.

(Continued on Page 3, Column 5)

## Amalgamated Shoe Workers in Lynn Making Overtures

Advances Made by Officials May Result in  
Bringing Every Local Into Fold of Union

LYNN, Mass., June 10 (AP)—Overtures which may result in bringing every Lynn local of the Amalgamated Shoe Workers of America to the fold of the Boot & Shoe Workers Union, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, had been made today. It was disclosed in Labor circles here. The two unions have for about two years been struggling for control of the Lynn field.

A delegation from the Amalgamated, including Charles Hartshorn, district agent and nominal head of the union in this district, a sub-committee of the union's council and various business agents, went to Boston today to confer with leaders of the Boot & Shoe Workers. The stitchees' local voted to send a separate committee of eight, including the union's two business agents, to a conference in Boston before Friday.

All of the unions—packing room workers, cutters, stitchees and heelers, with the exception of the small Amalgamated local—will vote on affiliating with the Boot & Shoe Work-

## CADET PARADE NUMBERS 9000

Thousands Line Streets to  
See Postponed March  
of Schoolboys

Nine thousand Boston School Cadets marched today in their annual parade, postponed from last Friday, as thousands lined the streets of the city to admire and cheer them. In the line were 11 regiments of cadets, three bands and a fife and drum corps for each regiment. English High and the High School of Commerce, with two regiments each, led the other schools of the city in numerical representation.

The boys gave a splendid exhibition of disciplinary training. With heads high and eyes front, they moved along under their fluttering colors, executing with faultless precision involved maneuvers of the marching assignment, all of which were vigorously applauded by the crowd which lined the streets of the city.

The parade was under command of Lieut.-Col. Charles A. Rehett, and for the first time in the various streets about the English High School. The route was through Clarendon Street, St. James Avenue, Park Square, Boylston, Tremont, Bromfield, Washington School, and Beacon streets, and Boston Common, by way of the gate at Beacon and Charles streets.

As the column passed up School Street, past City Hall, it was reviewed by Mayor Curley from special stands erected in front of City Hall.

On the Common the Cadets were reviewed by the School Committee, after which there was a luncheon in the Crystal Room at the Parker House to state and city school officials and to the colonels, lieutenants, colonels and majors of the cadet bodies.

## SHENANDOAH TO FLY OVER BOSTON JULY 4

The naval dirigible Shenandoah, on July 4, will again fly over Boston, according to Rear Admiral W. A. Moffett, chief of the bureau of aeronautics of the Navy Department, who announces that plans for the trip have been completed. In a letter to James A. Gilligan of Boston, Congressman, he says it will be impossible to send either the Shenandoah or the Los Angeles to Boston for the Bunker Hill Day celebration on June 17.

The Sundial

The Library

Sunset Stories

Music, Art, Theater

Book, Poetry, Literary News

The Home Forum

Changes for the Better

Radio

Books

Professional Hockey Discussed

All-College Polo Team to Be Named

Griscom Cup, Golf Starts

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## HELP ASKED FOR SMALL HOMES

Meeting Credit Needs of Average Family Called Essential for Construction

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 10 (Special)—Meeting the credit needs of the average family is the first requirement to be extended homeowners in the United States, speakers agreed at the annual convention here of the United States League of local building and loan associations. The building and loan associations are doing much to meet the requirements, it was said.

Addressing the convention today, Senator Royal S. Copeland of New York declared the paramount home-owning issue is "the maintenance of adequate credit facilities for the small home owner of good character." H. R. Ennis of Kansas City, former president of the National Association of Real Estate Boards, who spoke for Charles G. Edwards of New York, the present president, said the most urgent need is "helping the purchaser of a home to bridge the gap between the first mortgage and the amount the average family can pay in cash, that is, solving the second mortgage problem."

Opportunity for Help  
Senator Copeland said, in part: "There is something radically deficient in our financial and economic system when a decent American citizen of steady income cannot borrow the capital to finance his reasonable needs as a home-seeker. This is particularly true of one who owns a building and has a fair margin of security, and is not looking for charity. In concentrating attention upon this aspect of the housing problem the building and loan associations are helping greatly. The lack of housing facilities would soon disappear, if when you counsel a worthy man to own his home, you also can point him to the agency where he can get the money to build the home."

"If he can show a reasonable margin of security, he should be able to get a liberal mortgage-money advance to establish his ownership."

### Tonight at the "Pops"

**EUCLID LODGE NIGHT**  
March, "National Masonic Club"  
"Morning, Noon and Night in Vienna"..... Supp  
"Ell, Ell, 'Aida"..... Arranged by Jacob F. Farnsworth  
"Dance Macabre"..... Saint-Saens  
"The Music Box"..... Liaooff  
"Aida"..... Saint-Saens  
"The Marriage of Figaro"..... Mozart  
"Charles H. Bennett, baritone  
The Rite of Spring"..... Maurice Ravel  
"España"..... Georges Bizet  
"Kogawa no Hotori ni"..... Ry  
"The Brook"..... Seigle Abe  
"Waltz"..... Roses from the South..... Strauss

### EVENTS: TONIGHT

**MASSENETT'S NIGHT**  
Governor's Night dinner, ad  
dress by Governor Alvin E. Johnson, Speaker of the Massachusetts House of Representatives, and Arthur W. V. Ford, Board of Commerce, Copley Plaza; presentation of historical pageants, Merrimac Club; 8:15. Boston University: School of Education senior class banquet, Hotel Belleview, 7:30; College of Liberal Arts senior class, Fine Arts Theater, 7:30; Ringling Brothers-Barnum & Bailey Circus, Sullivan Square show grounds, Chestnut Hill.

Women's Democratic Club of Massachusetts: Meeting, Myers Hall, Tremont Street, S.

**Theaters**  
F. Keith's—Vassarville, 2:30.  
Copley—The Old Man, 1:15.  
Shubert—Rose Marie, 8.

**Photographs**  
St. James—"Cyrano de Bergerac," 2:15.

**Radio**  
WNAC, Boston, Mass. (280.3 Meters)  
6 p.m.—Children's Half-Hour Stories and Music; "Ma" Stewart, 6:30—Dinner concert; 7:30—All-American instrumental comedy; 7:45—WNA dinner dance, orchestra, direction Billie Losser, 7:35—"The Trail with the Vagabond," Thomas Dreher, 8—Program of music.

WBZ, Boston, Mass. (880 Meters)

6 p.m.—Concert by the Kimball Trio under the direction of Jan Geerts, 6:30—Results of baseball games played by the Eastern, American and National Leagues, 6:30—"The Story of the Game," by Thornton W. Burgess, 8—Program by Miss Marie Dutton, comedienne, accompanied by Edward J. O'Brien, 8:15—Concert by Edward Charles F. McPartlan, 8:30—Mrs. P. J. Donovan, soprano, 8:45—American Legion band, 9:15—Joan Stuart entertainment, 9:30—Market report, as furnished by the United States department of agriculture, 10:15—"The Story of the Game," by Thornton W. Burgess, 10:30—Results of baseball games played by the Eastern, American and National leagues.

**WHEEL** Boston, Mass. (475.9 Meters)  
6:30 p.m.—Big Brother Club, 7:15—Concert, 8:30—Half Hour musical, 9—From New York, concert, 10:15—Orchestra from Boston Chamber of Commerce.

**THE**  
**CHRISTIAN SCIENCE**  
**MONITOR**

Founded 1898 by Mary Baker Eddy  
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**New Wharf Location**

R. S. DOROTHY BRADFORD resumes

dally steps to add from Provincetown.

**Saturday, June 13th**

Ballroom, North Side, Long Wharf, Atlantic

Av. and Congress Sts., 8 o'clock, 75¢

8:30—Wear Daylight (Daylight Saving Time)

Music—Rehearsals—Intermissions

Tel. Congress 4222

**Boot Queen Quality**

A shiny strong plaided little finger ring

surrounded by twelve small sparkling white stones; looks like platinum and diamonds. \$1.00.

158 Tremont St., Boston

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MAIL ORDERS FILLED

## FULL TELEPHONE SERVICE SOUGHT

Patrons, at Hearing, Object to Withdrawal of Unlim-  
ited Privilege

But this loan is no use to him unless it can be paid in monthly installments over a period of years, about as he now pays rent. Of all the financial institutions of America, only the building and loan associations are organized to do this sort of financing."

**Congress Promises Aid**

Senator Copeland said the United States Senate Committee on Reconstruction recommends passage of the home loan bank bill to assist home building. The bill, he said, federates into regional banks the building and loan associations and enables them to raise money on the mortgages they hold with which to finance new building. It was said the regional banks proposed would greatly increase the available capital of the associations.

Saying that first mortgage money is easily obtainable practically anywhere for building, and that the association had made a great contribution toward solving the credit problem of the home owner, Mr. Ennis added that the problem demanded still further attention. He said: "With many families it is difficult to accumulate the necessary funds for the purchase of an equity. With high building and living costs, the gap between the first mortgage and the small cash payment increases almost as wide as ever. The excessive cost of second mortgages increases the cost of a home, in many instances raising the price to a point out of reach of those who would be buyers."

"A sound plan of financing second mortgages has been too long delayed. It should be the first concern of this organization and of the National Association of Real Estate Boards. This is particularly true of one who owns a building and has a fair margin of security, and is not looking for charity. In concentrating attention upon this aspect of the housing problem the building and loan associations are helping greatly. The lack of housing facilities would soon disappear, if when you counsel a worthy man to own his home, you also can point him to the agency where he can get the money to build the home."

"If he can show a reasonable margin of security, he should be able to get a liberal mortgage-money advance to establish his ownership."

Mr. Kears, consulting contractor engaged by the city of Boston and the other protesting cities and towns.

Mr. Kears had previously told of the work he did in valuing the Milk Street Telephone Exchange building at 50 Oliver Street, Boston. In his previous testimony he reduced by a considerable amount the cost to the telephone company for erecting these structures as appraised by its special building experts.

Mr. Kears insisted that the company experts had overestimated the cost of reproducing these buildings and today, under cross-examination, he went into technical description of the costs of materials and the different parts of these structures and how their costs were reckoned in his investigation. The greater part of his testimony, under the questioning of Mr. Stewart, dealt with present building costs as compared with the cost prevailing when the Milk Street and the Oliver Street buildings were erected. He intimated that he though the telephone people were placing excessive valuation on the work, at least so far as these two large central structures were concerned.

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## Fifty Years of Photographs Show Smith College Advance

Marked Changes in Dress Depicted in Series of Pictures Arranged by Professor Woodward in Connection With Semicentennial Observances

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., June 10 (Special) — There were no motion pictures when Smith College opened in 1875, but there were photographs, so that Smith is able, on the occasion of its fiftieth anniversary, to review the years in a series of lantern slides which prove that history may be an amusing as well as a serious study.

The pictures, which have been arranged by Prof. Katharine Woodward of the department of English, a member of the class of 1885, will be shown first this evening to the under-graduates and faculty. There will be a presentation for the alumnae and commencement guests Friday and Saturday evenings. Miss Woodward accompanies the pictures with a clever running commentary in rhyme which gives the necessary explanations and heightens the amusing points.

The pictures not only show the growth of Smith College from 14 to 2000 students; they shed interesting light on the evolution of the feminine sport costume, the first brave attempts at those dramatic productions for which women's colleges are now so famous, and the past life of distinguished members of the Smith faculty. How delightful to see the president of Radcliffe as an undergraduate, and that a dignified class dean was the first student bold enough to ride a bicycle on the Smith College campus, and that she had to have a skirt especially constructed for the practice.

The pictures do not confine themselves to clothes, however, but show the many changes in the campus from the days when Once pastured free the presidential cow—where our stately buildings tower now

### NEW YORK SENATOR BACKS DEBATE RULE

Mr. Wadsworth Says Proviso Curbs Law Excess

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 10—Various senators are expressing their views on the proposal of Charles G. Dawes, Vice-President, to amend the rules of the Senate to prevent the unlimited discussion of a subject. While some have agreed with the Vice-President fully, and others with his reservations, some have come out strongly against a change in the rules which would tend to curb debate and allow a greater grip of new laws from the legislative mill of the Senate.

Among those senators expressing themselves as opposed to the proposal of Mr. Dawes is James W. Wadsworth (R.), Senator from New York, chairman of the Steering Committee, having charge of the formation of the Senate's legislative program.

"The Senate," he said, "was never intended to be a so-called 'popular body.' It was set up by the framers of the Constitution to exercise what might be termed the steady influence in the legislative department of the government. By contrast, the House of Representatives was expected and intended to reflect the popular will for the moment."

Pointing out that this combination had worked with "remarkable success" for a long time, the senator said he could not believe the proposed changes in the rules, limiting debate and forcing early voting on pending bills, would be a good thing for the country.

### World News in Brief

Manila (AP)—Throughout the sugar area increased production is expected, according to Wenceslao Trinidad, general manager of the Philippine National Bank, who has come from an inspection of the five sugar centrals which the bank controls in the Province of Negros. He said the industry's future was bright.

Warsaw (AP)—The Polish Diet has demanded old clothing sent from the United States and has rejected from the list of articles liable to customs duty. The tax has frequently been so high in the past that the recipients were unable to pay and were forced to refuse the gifts.

Seattle (AP)—The battleship Oregon, which made the historic run around Cape Horn, has left her navy yard at Bremerton and is on her way to Portland, Ore., for a permanent berth as a relic. The Oregon, with power enough left to steer herself but not to propel herself, is in tow of two tugs.

Washington (AP)—The Supreme Court failed to reduce the length of the dockets during the term just ended, although it came within three cases of equaling its best previous record for volume of business handled. Instead of a reduction 95 more cases were on the docket at the end of the term than at the beginning.

Durham, N. C. (AP)—An additional gift of \$2,000,000 by James B. Duke to Duke University has been announced. The gift increases the building fund previously established by Mr. Duke on the university from \$6,000,000 to \$8,000,000.

London (AP)—General anxiety and disappointment was expressed today over an official announcement that the number of unemployed in Great Britain increased during the week ending June 6 by 60,778, the most formidable addition in a long time. Great Britain's unemployed now total 1,247,300 which is 244,355 more than a year ago.

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## Smith '79 in Her Graduating Dress



Photo by Eric Stahlberg  
Prominent in College Activities, Miss Mary Whilton, a Member of the First Class, Has Her Senior Picture Taken in the Brown Silk "We All Were So Proud of."

### ASSOCIATION DEFINES MOTOR RIGHT OF WAY

#### Care Transcends Legal Rights in Traffic, It Explains

ESTES PARK, Colo., June 10 (Special) — The increasing relationship of the Y. M. C. A. to the churches with regard to boyhood was the keynote of a discussion at the third general assembly of Y. M. C. A. workers with boys. The Canadian representatives said their organization had pooled its resources with the churches in furthering the religious education of boys.

A vote reversed that representatives from 141 different localities and cities are co-operating with the churches through joint committees. The profound religious significance of the vote was emphasized by the leaders of the conference.

Basil Mathews, English author and journalist, declared that the vote would greatly change European opinion of the American Y. M. C. A., which he said had been regarded in the past as too materialistic in its aims.

#### JUDGE PERKINS GIVES RESIGNATION NOTICE

Judge Charles F. Perkins, presiding justice of the Brooklyn District Court, visited Governor Fuller today and gave notice of his intended resignation. Judge Perkins said he will formally send a written resignation within a few days.

In his talk with Governor Fuller, Judge Perkins said he could not afford to serve in his official capacity for \$3000 a year, a sum much less than practicing attorneys receive.

Judge Perkins has served in the Brooklyn court for many years, and has frequently appeared before legislative committees in favor of increases in the salaries of court officials.

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Above all law, above all "rights," and above all individual pride, the

Automobile Legal Association urges, that "care and more care by automobile drivers transcends legal rights and individual pride in maintaining the right of way." A bulletin containing hints for careful driving at intersections in part follows:

A good many motorists are confused in regard to what constitutes the "right of way," but it is a very simple rule to follow: Do not harm any one whose intentions are to do the right of way first.

Instincts on one's "rights" are very apt to cause trouble, especially if both persons believe they are in the right. If you are in a "blind" corner, for example, you will not proceed on such a crossing believing you have done your whole duty. You have not. The horn is only a small part. Drive slowly, be watchful—forget the right-of-way fetish.

BOATS TO BE AUCTIONED

ANOTHER OF THE "right of way" law in Massachusetts requires that two vehicles moving at intersecting ways give to the one coming on your right the right of way, providing (and this is possibly where the confusion arises) the car coming on your right reserves about equal distance with your car from the center of the intersecting streets or nearer to it than is your car.

If your car is moving at your judgment, as great or greater speed than the other car, slow down and let him pass. If you can't make a necessary intersection and there is nothing in the way to interfere with you going ahead and you can do so safely, the law gives you that right, and traffic calls for it.

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## HOUSE ELECTION PRIMARIES NEAR

Law Enforcement Forces  
Insist Dry Be Nominated to  
Rogers Seat in Fifth District

Law enforcement is one of the dominant features in the campaign in the Fifth Massachusetts Congressional District for the Republican nomination for Representative in Congress. The primaries of both the Republican and Democratic parties are to be held next Tuesday, when candidates for the seat occupied for more than 10 years by John Jacob Rogers are to be nominated.

The election is to be held on June 23, in which the friends of law and order are actively at work to the end that candidate espouse the cause and go to Washington prepared to resist any attempt to weaken the Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead Enforcement Act.

Eugene N. Foss, Democrat of Boston, formerly Governor of Massachusetts and former member of the national House of Representatives, has no opposition in the primaries. He is preparing to make an active campaign, and the friends of prohibition know they do not need to aid him any question as to his stand on law enforcement. "Every one knows I stand on the liquor question," said Mr. Foss. "I'm dry, as can be, and everyone who knows anything at all about me knows that."

### Drys Back Grimes

In the Republican Party ranks, James W. Grimes of Reading, formerly state Senator with a record for constructive work, is being supported by champions of law and order. He is dry. He has received most satisfactory answers to the various questionnaires sent him by the Anti-Saloon League, and now he is being actively supported by a campaign committee of 1000 Republican women of that district who demand loyalty to the United States Constitution as one of the qualifications of any candidate they will support.

Mrs. Edith Nourse Rogers, wife of the late Mr. Rogers, also is a candidate for the position, largely owing to the solicitation of personal and political friends. It had been taken for granted that she would adopt the policies of her husband. She formally announced the candidacy about three weeks ago, since when she and her friends have been very busy.

The third Republican candidate for party nomination is George H. Brown, two times mayor of Lowell and before that a Lowell patrolman. In his mayoralty candidacies, it is said in Lowell by men who are active in party affairs, that Mr. Brown drew much of his support from the Democratic party.

### Mrs. Rogers Hesitates

The Women's Committee of the Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League has taken a great interest in a campaign, the outcome of which might be the sending to the house the first woman ever to represent Massachusetts. Not long since the Women's Anti-Saloon League Committee wrote Mrs. Rogers as follows:

"We are interested to hear that you are running for Congress in your district. We believe that you can do a great for all the good causes in which women are interested. We are particularly interested in law enforcement, especially as it concerns the enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment. We believe that you must be with us in this great social reform but as your constituents are writing us and asking about your stand on prohibition, we should be very grateful if you would answer us, telling us just how you view this great question."

The prohibition forces in the district, it is understood, were not satisfied with Mrs. Rogers' reply that she had not given this matter special attention, that of course she favored law enforcement as any good citizen, but as to her attitude specifically on the Volstead Enforcement Act, she had not "given that question the thought she should give it before she categorically answered" any stated questions for publication. And there the matter has rested.

As the affairs in the Fifth District now stand, many Republicans who are devoted to law enforcement believe that it is a most serious question today are lining up behind Mr. Grimes, so that the Republican Party's nominee for the national Representative will be one whose stand for law enforcement is unequivocal.

## MAINE COURT DENIES CANADIAN ROAD PLEA

PORTLAND, Me., June 10—Refusing to dismiss a bill in equity brought by the Norway Branch Railroad Company against the Canadian National Railways Company in the Supreme Judicial Court, Chief Justice Scott Wilson has handed down a finding, in which he holds that this Court, contrary to the contention of the defense, has jurisdiction.

Continuance of the passenger service on the Norway branch line, which is owned by citizens of the Town of Norway, and which is leased to the defendant, is the issue. The Canadian National Railway wishes to require the defendant to maintain a passenger service, on the ground that it is used by but a few persons, and is therefore profitless.

Carr's Island, years since, was owned by Harvey N. Shepard of Boston, who spent more than \$50,000 in improving the island and erecting various buildings thereon. Later the island became the property of Isaac Sprague of Wellesley Hills, who, through the real estate company, sold the island to the bird clubs and at the same time made terms which amount in all to a generous gift.

## JUNIORS TO HAVE WOODWORK EXPERT

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., June 10—The Junior Achievement Bureau staff is to be strengthened through the appointment of Harry Gay of Waterbury, Conn., as specialist in woodwork, effective July 1. Woodwork clubs are reported as the most numerous of any class of Junior Achievement enterprises at present. Mr. Gay has had an extended expe-

rience as manual arts teacher and playground supervisor.

Junior Achievement Clubs will have a prominent part in the program of the Springfield Y. M. C. A. boys' camp at Norwich Lake this season, with electrical work, photography and woodcraft as the main projects. So successful was this work at the Connecticut Y. M. C. A. camp last season that the "Y" officials are to employ a full-time paid director for the work this year, and a new workshop is being erected.

## ASK MR. BUTLER TO HELP COURT

### Clergy Urge Senator to Work for Early Vote on American Entry

A delegation of clergymen, headed by Prof. Woodman Bradbury of Newton Theological Institution, called upon William M. Butler (R.), Senator from Massachusetts, yesterday to urge him to work for an early vote in favor of United States entry into the World Court under the Harding-Hughes-Coolidge reservations. Senators should be reminded, they pointed out, that such action is called for in both Republican and Democratic Party platforms.

Some senators who have been counted as certain to support the measure with the Coolidge reservations have gone over to the reservations of George W. Pepper (R.), Senator from Pennsylvania, and to those of other senators, which reservations are of such a nature as to nullify the whole proposition, the delegation explained.

The delegation is urging Mr. Butler to do his best to bring the possible moment to a vote at the earliest possible moment, and called to his attention that it is nearly 24 years since President Harding recommended the measure to the Senate, Feb. 24, 1923.

The delegation comprised Rabbi Samuel J. Abrams, Professor Bradbury, Prof. H. J. Cadbury, the Rev. Leroy W. Coons, Dr. Albert C. Diefenbach, the Rev. Edward A. Elliott, the Rev. Frederick E. Emrich, Dr. Leo O. Hartman, the Rev. H. Clinton Hays, Rabbi Harry Levi, the Rev. William Macnair, the Rev. C. E. Park, the Rev. Austin Rice, the Rev. S. H. Roblin, the Rev. F. M. Swafford, and the Rev. Stanley G. Speak.

Several prominent men, whose previous engagements would not permit them being present, expressed their hearty sympathy with the object of the delegation. Among these were: Dr. James L. Barton, Dr. Z. Conrad, Dr. Paul Revere Frothingham, Dr. Raymond B. Calkins, the Rev. Baughan Dabney, Dr. Edward Cummings, Bishop William Lawrence, Prof. Amos R. Wells and the Rev. William Gilroy.

## ENDOWMENT FUND OF \$3,000,000 RAISED

### Mount Holyoke Assured of \$50,000 Gift From Trustee

SOUTH HADLEY, Mass., June 10 (Special)—Commencement at Mount Holyoke yesterday closed dramatically with the announcement, amidst cheers from alumnae and assembled friends, of the completion of the \$3,000,000 endowment fund, on which the alumnae and friends of the college have been working for five years. On the completion of the fund, the day of Commencement Day depended the gift of \$50,000 promised by Joseph Skinner, president of the Board of Trustees.

On commencement morning several thousands remained to be raised, and alumnae from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast were making a determined final drive to finish the fund.

The announcement of the completion of the fund before the commencement guests had departed was made possible by a group of business men in and near Boston who promised to make up any deficit that might still appear at 12 o'clock last night.

In a dramatic little ceremony after the commencement exercises, alumnae representing in succession four generations of Mount Holyoke graduates arose and announced the final stages the fund had reached, ending with the announcement of the students' gift of \$51,000 by Ursula Hubbard, representing the students, and the announcement by Mr. Skinner himself of the crowning gift of \$50,000.

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## ISLAND DONATED FOR BIRD HAVEN

State to Maintain Merrimac River Tract Permanently

Purchased by the Federation of Birds' Clubs of New England from Boston real estate trust company and deeded over to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, Carr's Island of 110 acres in the Merrimac River, between Newburyport and Salisbury, is to be made a state bird sanctuary. The Commonwealth has agreed to place permanently on the island a bird warden whose duty it will be to protect and care for the birds which make their habitat there.

Carr's Island, years since, was owned by Harvey N. Shepard of Boston, who spent more than \$50,000 in improving the island and erecting various buildings thereon. Later the island became the property of Isaac Sprague of Wellesley Hills, who, through the real estate company, sold the island to the bird clubs and at the same time made terms which amount in all to a generous gift.

## MANUFACTURES IN VERMONT INCREASE

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 9 (Special)—The gross value of the output of Vermont manufacturing plants in 1923 was announced today by the census bureau as \$149,952,000, an increase of 31.6 per cent over 1921.

Wage-earners employed during year averaged 30,784, an increase of 15.1 per cent, while wage payments totalled \$34,695,000, an increase of 32.6 per cent.

Manufacture of woolen goods was rated as first in Vermont industries, measured by total value of products, and the marble, slate and stone industry was first when rated according to number of employees.

Mr. Gay has had an extended expe-

## SUNSET STORIES The Remarkable Pen

ON UNCLE HENRY'S desk in the library lay what looked to little Henry, who was making a visit, very much like a pen, but look at him as he might, he couldn't see any ink. It was quite discouraging. His uncle had gone away for the day to his office. And his aunt had told him he might write a letter to his mother, and had left him in the library, and gone down town to do an errand.

A letter is  
A pleasant thing,  
On paper clean and white  
With pen and ink.  
And practising.

In school you learn to write.  
You think a thought,  
Take a pen,  
You dip the pen in ink:  
You make some marks  
With it, and then  
The paper seems to think.

For what you thought  
Is written down  
It is very plain  
That some one in  
Another town  
Can read your thought again.

It was very discouraging, for there were good, clean sheets of paper, quite a lot of them, and there was this thing that looked like a pen, and nowhere was there anything that looked like an inkwell to dip them in. And then, too, if you didn't feel like writing with a pen, there were lead pencils. But Uncle Henry didn't seem to have any lead pencils at all. Of course, he might have put the inkwell somewhere else, but Henry looked all over the library and there was no inkwell.

## The Library

### The Human Side of the Readers' Bureau

By ALICE M. FARQUHAR  
In Charge of the Readers' Bureau, Chicago Public Library

THE human contact in library work has always been one of its greatest joys. It remained however for the readers' bureau, it is believed, to bring this joy to its greatest height.

Next to the question "How do you conduct the bureau?" a readers' bureau question is "What kind of people come to you?"

Someone has described them as being like that group which "gathers round the teacher after class and shows an active hunger for knowledge." Now a man with a great intellectual curiosity is interesting and stimulating. Anyone with an unap- pased hunger is a challenge, and the readers' assistant constantly hovers between rejoicing in her job and bemoaning the fact that she is not omniscient.

Because this type of library work is an experiment in adult education, the people who come are all more than average in age, and the average age is 30 and 40. They are also all conscious of a definite need. Those who want help toward practical ends, a better position perhaps; those who are facing a problem; and the third and largest group, those who feel the need of more general so-called cultural knowledge.

For Practical Ends

The first group is very largely composed of men who want either to study a new job with a view to changing their work, or else to advance themselves where they are. A man selling on the road wants to stop traveling and run a sales office. He knows salesmanship but not office management or accounting and follows, with interest on these subjects. An electrician wants to do stage lighting which will require knowledge of electrical wiring of color and symbolism of color.

It is because of a sudden realization of this fact—that knowledge adds to our fitness of life that the more we know, the more we see. One house painter, who had been through the bureau nine times in the war, stumbled upon Claude Bradson's description of his first trip through, and it drove him to a study of the appreciation of art, because, as he put it, "I thought if a knowledge of art could make him see what he did, it was me for art."

The largest section within this group is that composed of men and women successful in business but fortified only by grade school or a year of high school, men and women who feel that somehow because of their work they are to be vacated in the firm in a few months and the position is his if he can make good. He studies advertising intensely during that time and has a theoretical knowledge of the whole field which will give him a good start.

The school of education seniors met this afternoon at 2:30 at the home of Prof. Herbert Blair, 20 Birch Hill road, West Newton, for the class day exercises.

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## ARTISTRY OF QUINCY'S PAGEANT WINS PRAISE OF VISITING THRONG

(Continued from Page 1)

midst of the songs and revels Captain Miles Standish and eight men from the Plymouth Colony likewise approach from the thicket, brave and dauntless in crimson, flashing silver breastplates and silver helmets. Staunch men to brood no quibbling, no continuance of unsavory scenes.

### The Bravery of Good Men

A compact little line of men sternly representative of the lofty ideals, the bravery of good men, anxious for the welfare of all those who had come out from Quincy to pursue freedom. Morton is led away to be dealt with in Plymouth to the beat of drum. And the remnant of Morton's "servants" move somberly away. Gov. John Endicott and his men appear from Naumkeag, the maypole is hewn down and the scene becomes one with darkness.

The light brightens again upon the Chapel of Ease at Mount Woolystone and the worshippers, dressed in the modest garments of their day, amethyst and jade, ashens rose, wood-browns and lilac, scarlet and rose, the women hooded and aproned in soft gleaming white, gather to sing the Hundredth Psalm. William and Anne Hutchinson are there, Deacon Samuel Bass of Plymity, Atherton Hough, Edward Quincy, and the others who held first grants of land at the settlement.

It is their observance of a Fast Day out of doors. John Wheelwright designs and dignified in the somber robes of the church is there, first minister of the branch of the parent church in Boston. The worshippers finish their psalm and Sir Henry Vane, brave and valiant in scarlet gold lace trimmed and sweeping plumed hat approaches with William Coddington and his servant, Alexander Winchester, from the shore.

### Greeted as Governor

Sir Henry Vane is greeted as Governor but he brings news that the General Court defeated his election seven days before and that to Wintrop they must look for new guidance.

Coddington reminds the minister that in the Colony ministers and laymen wait to pronounce sentence upon him for sedition. The minister feels he can retract nothing.

The light dims upon him as he takes the text of his sermon from Matthew v: 11-12 with his little congregation gathered about him, . . .

The pathetic episode of the return of Anne Hutchinson from Boston after her excommunication merges into her departure for Providence, then to the island of Aquidneck in Narragansett Bay. In the flood of bronze light, loyal friends bring the horses who wait, the few cattle those who go with her, take their pitiful little bundles of belongings. Two soldiers are there . . . The light flashing on their silver helmets.

A sad song is lifted by the chorus "Since to me by Heaven the exile's life is given," an arrangement of music from Grieg made by Margaret Walsh. Anne bids her friends farewell and mounts her horse, the pathetic chariot starts, passes the homestead, winds between the trees and hillocks and is lost in the distance.

### A Scene of Gayety

The scene changes to one of greater gayety, the town meeting for the business of purchasing land. The drummer and ten Town Constables appear. . . . A horde of villagers from either direction. . . . Farmers get on with the business, and in the lusty shouts of the colonists there are the voices of women. "Here, you women can't vote," shouts one who seems to lead them. But the women are to be visited. . . . It adds a touch of anachronism to the scene, quickly attracting a smile from the audience.

The Town Clerk scribbles. . . . The Moderator feels his job is well done. . . . Presently Indians, in single file over the crest of the hill, are seen. . . . They advance and are greeted ceremoniously. . . . They are honorably dealt with, paid by agreement for their lands, and the scene closes with the Indians putting their marks upon the final deed. . . .

### In Peaceful Occupations

In the rhythms of the dance interludes are shown the peaceful occupations of the seventeenth century settlers. In the pale green light a long line of maidens move rhythmically about, two detach themselves and work at a spinning wheel, two more, in pale rose move quietly along over the ground with a plow, then turn and plant the seed. It becomes quiet. Night falls. Little children that have been sleeping, sleep. All is peace. A somnolent Indian by Indian with torchlight is quieted and the interlude ends in a triumphant massing of dances in green and flame, in sulphur and rose and purple.

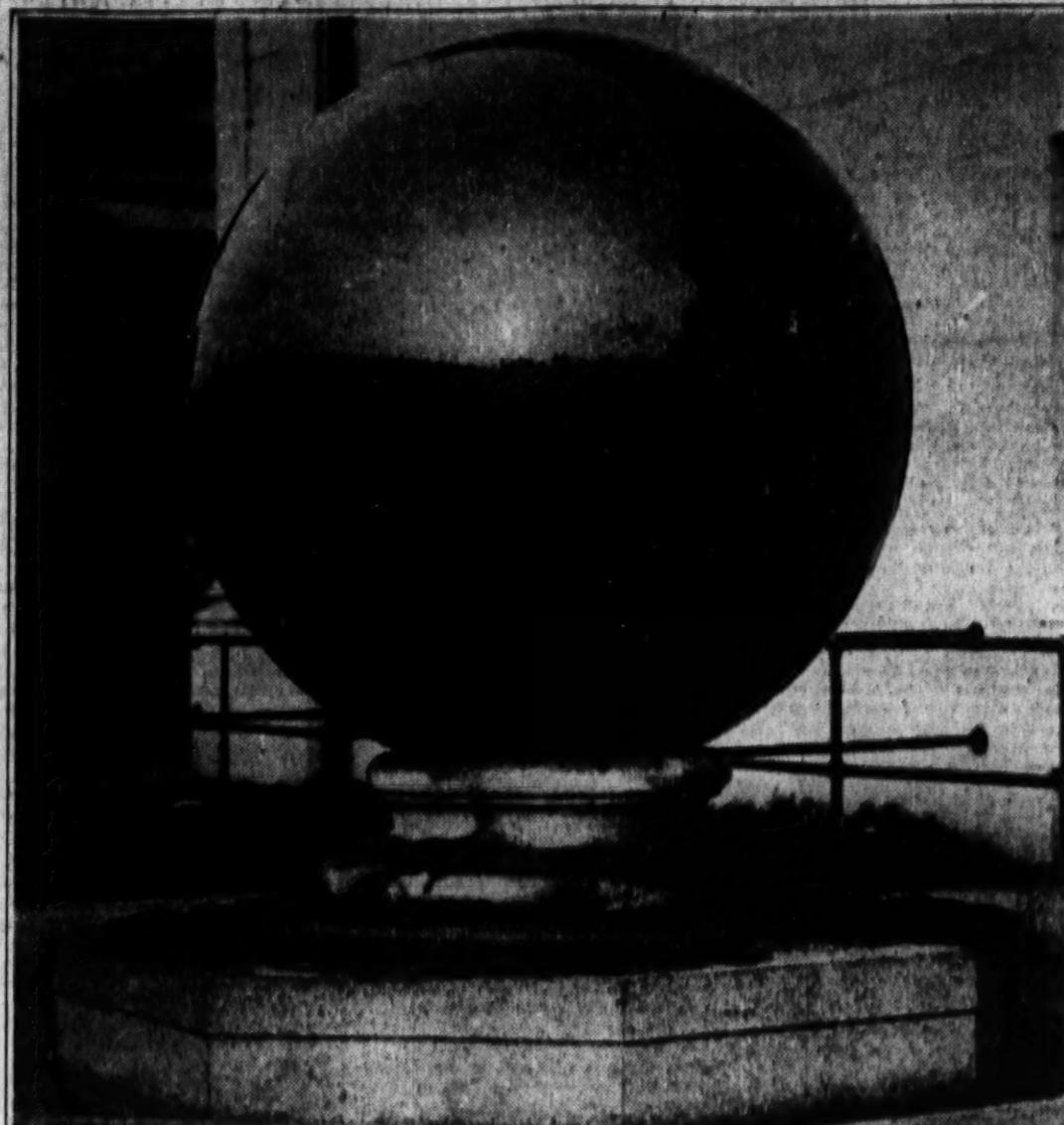
Further episodes bear out the remarkable promise of the early scenes. There is the arrival of Governor Belcher from Milton at the head of a line of splendidly caparisoned horsemen, the discussion about the land bank. There is the incident of John Hancock and Dorothy Q. turned into pageantry with an exquisite polka danced in the rose garden of Judge Edmund Quincy. The scene arrives for the night and Dorothy Q. ravishingly lovely in rose ruffles, changes and rechanges her mind, collects her dozen bathrobes and her parakeet and finally the guests wave her away with the handsome John Hancock in his gleaming white satin and lace ruffles.

### Scenes of Pictorial Beauty

This pageant is a remarkable example of direction and precision. The beautiful interpolated music of the chorus and the augmented orchestra enhances the swift-moving pictorial beauty of successive scenes. To the skill of Miss Virginia Tanner, who wrote the pageant story, has fallen also the responsibility of training and co-ordinating the integral parts of its pattern. She has had the assistance of Raymond Sovey of New York, under whose guidance the costumes have been made, of Munro Peever, lighting expert, of Margaret Walsh, technical music director, and Walter M. Smith, also music director.

The citizenry of Quincy, South and West Quincy, Quincy Point, Wollaston, Squantum and Atlantic have

## Granite Ball Erected at Quincy Honors Tercentenary



Quarried From the Hills at West Quincy. This Marker Has Been Presented to the City as a Lasting Memorial of its Celebration.

### QUINCY MONUMENT MARKS ANNIVERSARY

#### Granite Manufacturers' Association Makes Gift

activity bring no return proportionate to the cost, and eliminating the unproductive activities? By avoiding unnecessary expense in the activities which should be continued?

"Is it possible to distribute the burden of municipal taxation more equitably and to relieve land, buildings and machinery from a disproportionate burden? By a further development of betterment assessments and charges for special services? By the adoption of better systems for the valuation of land, buildings and machinery and the appointment of assessors having the requisite skill to apply these systems? By the elimination of obsolete provisions in the abatement laws and the provision for simpler and less expensive methods of preventing overvaluation?"

#### Non-Political Study

The committee did not feel it advisable to submit these problems to any legislative committee or commission but recommended that they should be worked out by some non-political body and the resolution as adopted was that the directors authorise the committee on taxation to form a conference committee with other organisations such as the Associated Industries, Boston Chamber of Commerce and the Boston Real Estate Exchange to obtain broad support for the investigation.

The report of the taxation committee, of which Philip Nichols, recognised as an authority on the subject, is chairman, together with the accompanying resolutions, was more specific. The report set forth that there is a general feeling of dissatisfaction over the present tax situation in Massachusetts, both with respect to the rapidly increasing amount raised by taxation and the manner with which the tax laws are administered.

Following luncheon there was a discussion on the subject of "Our Industrial Needs," by B. F. Griffin, associate editor of the Boston News Bureau; Robert H. Newcomb, assistant to the vice-president of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad; and Col. Benjamin A. Franklin, vice-president of the Standard Paper Company. Edwin W. Smith, president of the chamber, presided.

At the "Governor's night dinner" in the state dining-room, tonight, the principal speakers will be Governor Fuller, Loring Young, Speaker of the House; Arthur W. Forbes, president of the New Bedford Board of Commerce; Mr. Smith and the new president of the chamber, who will have been elected in the late afternoon session.

## The Coward Shoe



### The New Step-in Pump

A charming Gore Pump and one of the most popular Summer Modes! Its dainty effect gives a smaller appearance to the foot, while the leathers of black, tan, grey or white kid, comfortable toe and snug heel adapt it equally to dress or everyday. Built by Coward, the quality will please the woman of discernment. Gives a gentle support to the arch.

#### Sold Nowhere Else

James S. Coward  
270 Greenwich St., N. Y. (Near Warren St.)

"Shoes of Quality Since 1866"

Store Hours: 8:30 to 5:30

## AT HALF PRICE!

### Summer FROCKS

that are  
—exquisite  
—graceful  
—youthful  
—superlative  
—exclusive  
—no two alike  
—and very cool!

Just because they are  
Samples—

\$17.39

"Copies" would cost elsewhere  
about \$34 to \$78

MAXON  
MODEL CLOTHES

11 East 36th Street  
Madison Building

## ANTI-MASONIC FASCISTI FALL SHORT OF GOAL

(Continued from Page 1)

its more existence, will prove the true test. As far as a simple furnishing to the government authorities of the statutes or by-laws of the lodges and lists of their members is absent from English-speaking Freemasonry which embraces the whole of the United States as well as British colonies, it covers not far short of nine-tenths of the effective Masonry of the world.

The leading promoter of the drastic scheme first presented to the Italian Parliament, observed when expounding it:

"We understand why Freemasonry would spread and flourish in countries where it is not persecuted. Because in those countries Masonry is not an eminently political body, and its doctrines claim no direct moral or religious connections with the nation's history. In those countries, Masonry may satisfy certain sentimental wants, but it is not generally considered by the religious confessions, and, on the other hand, it speaks in the name of human friendship and lofty philanthropy. Their spirit is entirely different to that of British Freemasonry."

It is not necessary to discuss this other dictum, those who plainly know nothing at first hand of American or British Masonic history and practice. But this passage from his speech contains a lesson for English-speaking Freemasons as permanently true as that "eternal vigilance is the price of freedom," for, when penalties comes in at the door, Masonry is apt to fly out at the window.

The Colognes of the Ages  
CASWELL MASSEY CO.,  
Established 1788  
It comes in various sizes  
bottles at  
\$1.95-\$3.50-\$8.00  
Bottled in all sizes—prices  
where taller goods are sold.  
Special trial size 50 cents  
postpaid. If ordered by mail  
AND ORDERS TO  
Caswell Massey Co.  
187 West 32d St., New York

Conclusive Testimony!

Frankly, the early purchasers of these 3, 4, 5 and 6 room apartments were pioneers. They bought on faith. Now over 150 tenant-owners already living here will tell you how pleased they are with their new home. They want other fine families to enjoy this picturesque community, the labor saving features, the radios, etc. So ask our tenant-owners to testify. Among them are

CHARLES HENRY BRILE, Expert Accountant  
MARGARET FEZANDIE, Faculty, St. Agatha School  
A. CHARLES SPENCER, Insurance  
LEON A. YOUNG, Publicity Director

Additional names appear in other advertisements

## Hudson View Gardens

183rd Street and Pinehurst Avenue, New York

Two Blocks West of Broadway  
Telephone Billings 6300  
Take Private Bus from 181st Street Subway Station

WOOD, DOLSON COMPANY, INC., Agents  
Broadway, 72nd-73rd Streets

Conceived and Constructed by Dr. Charles V. Paterno



## RARE PRAYER BOOK EDITIONS EXHIBITED AT PUBLIC LIBRARY

Valuable Display, Commemorating 370th Anniversary of Their First Use in Churches of England, Traces History of Publications Since 16th Century

To commemorate the three hundred and seventy-sixth anniversary of the first use of the Book of Common Prayer in the churches of England, which falls on June 9, the Boston Public Library has arranged an exhibition of a large number of editions taken from the collection given to the library in 1917 by Josiah H. Benton.

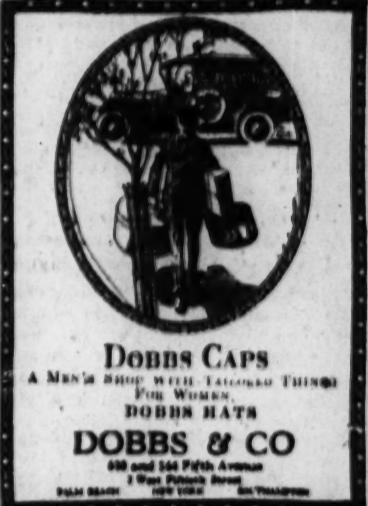
The first edition of the book is represented by two copies in the wealth, which became established in 1644 to take the place of the abolished Prayer Book, is another interesting item. "A Directory for the Public Worship of God, throughout the three Kingdoms of England, Scotland, and Ireland; together with an Ordinance of Parliament for the taking away of the Book of Common Prayer," etc., reads the title-page. Two copies, one printed in 1644, the other of 1655, are on view.

The Savoy Conference Documents, collected by Thomas Case, one of the Presbyterian Commissioners, contain the accounts and proceedings of the royal commission which prepared the revised Prayer-Book, accepted by Parliament in 1662. It is interesting to note that no original Prayer-Book of Edward VI could then be found, and therefore the book actually used by Parliament was one printed in 1664.

From the different editions during the eighteenth century nearly 20 items are shown. The edition of 1708 contains the portrait of Queen Anne and a copper-plate engraving by John Sturt after the drawing of Edward Lens. The 1717 edition, a large paper copy, bound in olive morocco by Charles Lewis, is sound and "clean throughout. The royal order printed on the last page commands that "No maner of persons shall sell this present Book unbound, above the price of two shillings and two pence"; the book remains to be seen today.

The edition of 1750 by John Wierwair is another rare treasure. The revised edition of 1752, "The Second Prayer Book of Edward VI," follows next in the case. The volume, owned by the library, is one of the rarest of all the issues of the Second Prayer Book. In the following year the book was brought out in a two-volume edition.

The list of translations represented in the collection of the library includes some 80 languages, ranging from the Aino tongue in the Malaya, and from the Mohawk Indian to the Sesame dialect. The remotest areas of the Far East, Australia and the Pacific Ocean have the Prayer Book translated into their idioms.



## HUDSON-ESSEX

World's Largest Selling  
6-Cylinder Cars



HUDSON MOTOR CAR COMPANY  
OF NEW YORK, INC.  
Broadway at 57th Street, New York

## BONWIT TELLER & CO.

The Specialty Shop of Originals  
FIFTH AVENUE AT 38th STREET, NEW YORK



## SUMMER BEACH FASHIONS

Boyish—Colorful—Simple

Smart Worsted Swimming Suits . . . . . 3.95 up

Embroidered Worsted Swimming  
Suits . . . . . 8.00 up

Silk Bathing Frocks of Striped,  
Printed or Decorative Silks . . . . . 9.00 up

Beach Capes of Toweling, Cretonne,  
Rubberized Silk Jersey, Moire,  
Novelty Silks, Awning Striped  
Fabrics . . . . . 9.00 up

Bathing Shoes of Pebble Rubber or  
Satin . . . . . 1.00 up

Caps, All Types . . . . . 45 up

Belts . . . . . 25 up

Carry-all Beach Bags . . . . . 3.75 up

All Mail Orders Will Be Filled at Once

BEACH ATTIRE—Third Floor

## STAGG EXPECTS NEW RECORDS

### Fine Entry List for Na- tional Collegiate Track and Field Meet

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, June 10.—"With good conditions we should, without doubt, break a number of meet records and probably a number of national records," said Prof. A. A. Stagg, athletic director of University of Chicago, in surveying for a representative of The Christian Science Monitor the field of athletes entering the fourth annual National Collegiate track and field championship games to be held at Stagg Field here Friday and Saturday. Professor Stagg is chairman of the national meet committee.

Competitors in the doubles was keen with Tilden 2d and Manuel Alonso were among those advancing to the fourth round in the New England tennis championship here this morning. Victor yesterday. All the favorites were victors in the second and third rounds, some being pressed.

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Adams earned letters every year in football, basketball, track, and baseball. He was captain of the basketball team for two years.

### W. T. TILDEN AND ALONSO ADVANCE

#### Some of the Other Favorites Are Pressed in Net Play.

HARTFORD, Conn., June 10 (AP)—W. T. Tilden 2d and Manuel Alonso were among those advancing to the fourth round in the New England tennis championship here this morning. Victor yesterday. All the favorites were victors in the second and third rounds, some being pressed.

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### OARSMEN HAVE A RATHER EASY DAY

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., June 10—

University of Wisconsin and Columbia University eights had a rather easy day here yesterday, having only one long drill at noon. The afternoon program, which was scheduled to be the grand climax of the day, was delayed by bad weather because of rain which started to fall shortly after the crews had reached their boathouses, and, after a conference of the coaches, practice was postponed.

The midday skirmish in all three crews got under way with practice coach William Haines, formerly of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, who is making an eleventh hour attempt to get Columbia into shape. The eights went upstream toward Hyde Park, while the sixes, having made the six-mile port, all five crews were turned about for a paddle back to Elmwood.

The freshman eight showed something of a finished product in feature, owing to the general practice which had been fast, and in side control. Thearsity was also making a good pace, while the juniors held more than their own against both boats.

E. V. Van der Valk, Wisconsin coach, is not satisfied with his variety, and a shakeup is expected soon. J. C. Rice, the Pennsylvania mentor, is pleased with the showing of his charges.

University of Washington is expected here today. Syracuse and Cornell University will follow the champions, and the United States Naval Academy, always last to arrive, is not expected here until Monday.

CHICAGO, June 10 (AP)—The University of Washington crew, which won the Poughkeepsie (N. Y.) regatta for the last two years, left for the east yesterday after a brief practice row at the Lincoln Park Boat Club. Coach Russell Callow has a squad of 28 men.

**NATIONAL LEAGUE**

Won Lost P.C.

New York 22 15 .681

Brooklyn 27 21 .545

Pittsburgh 22 20 .545

Philadelphia 21 24 .467

St. Louis 20 28 .417

Boston 29 29 .413

Chicago 29 29 .408

**RESULTS TUESDAY**

Boston 7, Pittsburgh 4.

New York 5, Chicago 2.

Cincinnati 5, Philadelphia 1.

St. Louis 5, Brooklyn 1.

**GAMES TODAY**

Boston at Pittsburgh.

New York at Chicago.

Brooklyn at St. Louis.

Philadelphia at Cincinnati.

**SCOTT WINS ANOTHER**

CHICAGO, June 10—With Scott in the lead, the New York Giants had a hand in the race, but the game was won by the Cardinals.

Scott, 2d, and the Cardinals, 1d, won the game.

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## RADIO

## AIR USED THREE WAYS IN POLAR EXPLORATIONS

Radio, Aircraft, and Carrier  
Pigeons Will Be Used  
by MacMillan Party

Donald B. MacMillan, famous arctic explorer, in his ninth dash into the frozen north, will keep in touch with the world by radio. He will leave next month in his stanch little craft, the Bowdoin, accompanied by the Peary, another sturdy arctic vessel, which will carry two amphibian airplanes supplied by the United States Navy, and he expects to send back daily reports of the expedition's progress in the arctic zone on a radio wavelength of 20 meters. The navy and the National Geographic Society, under the auspices of which the expedition will operate, will disseminate the news to radio listeners.

The expedition hopes to show that the human voice can be transmitted from the frozen north despite the 24 hours of daylight which will prevail during the time. In that event, it is planned to sing arctic songs, Eskimo folk songs, and other features from the north pole region in Chicago on the 20-meter wavelength, where it will be put on the air at a radio broadcasting wavelength.

A special studio for talking to the MacMillan expedition and receiving its reports on the 20-meter wavelength has been rigged up atop the new 32-story Straus Building in Chicago, more than 450 feet above the street level—the highest accessible spot in the middle west. Field engineers equipped with similar apparatus will be placed in strategic points throughout the United States and Canada, and will tune in at prearranged periods with the expedition during its course. Amateurs of the United States will also co-operate in getting messages from the expedition. If voice transmission fails, a wireless code will be used.

The navy airplanes will be equipped with different radio sets to cover all possible contingencies that may arise. One plane will carry a standard navy aircraft spark set. The other airplane will be equipped with a short-wave radio set operating on a band between 20 and 60 meters.

While the navy set is held superior for communicating between the plane and the base ship while the plane is in the air, the short-wave set will be able to communicate with the base ship and probably with the outside world in case of an emergency. The radio equipment in the plane will depend on a wind-driven generator, which is only effective when the plane is in flight. The short-wave set, however, has been found to be ineffective in the air, because of interference from the ignition system. It will be of greatest use when the plane is on the ground or on the water and the engine is dead. The latter set depends on batteries for the source of power. Each radio set to be installed in the planes will weigh in the neighborhood of 100 pounds.

The base ship of the expedition, the Peary, will be equipped with two five-kilowatt transmitting sets. One will be similar to the installation for United States destroyers and will be a spark set. The other will be a five-kilowatt tube set. The capacity of the airplanes to be used on the expedition will permit of three men and 350 pounds of equipment being carried in each.

The plane personnel will be a pilot-mechanic-rigger, a navigator and a photographer. One hundred pounds of radio equipment, 150 pounds of food, camping equipment, fire arms and ammunition and harpoons and 100 pounds of camera material will be carried by each plane.

The explorers hope to find not only new land and possibly a new continent, but also new bird and animal life. Mr. MacMillan confidently predicts that the expedition will survey the only remaining blind spot on the map of the world—the region of more than 1,000,000 square miles lying between Alaska and the North Pole.

Other features of the expedition vie in importance and romance with the exploration of the great northern unknown area. It is planned to visit Cape Columbia (Peary's "jumping-off" place) by air and obtain copies of the vitally important records which Peary left there.

Twenty-four carrier pigeons will be carried by the navy section of the expedition for communication purposes. The pigeons have been trained at Anacostia for several months for long flights over cold country. They are said to have proved themselves capable of flying over 500 miles a day with unerring over to find Anacostia.

CAMBRIDGE TO WIDEN STREET Appropriation by the Cambridge City Council of \$350,000 for the widening of Main Street, from the Cambridge end of Cambridge Bridge to Kendall Square, and of Broadway, from Kendall Square to Mechanics Square, was recommended by Mayor Quinn in a communication to the council last night. This widening is recommended by the Metropolitan Planning Board to care for increased traffic to come over the bridge after the widening of Cambridge and Court streets in Boston. Appropriation of this sum outside the debt limit was authorized by special act of the Legislature.

BAY STATE FISHING COMPANY Bay State Fishing Company, for the year ended April 30, 1925, reports gross sales of \$1,773,228 and a net profit, after operating expenses, of \$125,549. The profit and loss deficit at the beginning of the year was \$38,988. This deficit has now been reduced to \$157,418.

BUILD A RADIO You, too, can build a high grade 5-tube receiver with an antenna, especially one which I have developed especially for the layman with little experience and electrical knowledge.

Write for free instructions and particulars VICTOR H. TODD 22 Glenisles Avenue Summit, N. J.

## Radio Compass Gains in Favor



HARMONICS of commercial wavelength transmitters may interfere with the radio-casting of entertainment programs sometimes, but if the radio fan knew the significance of many of the messages which hum and click beneath the orchestral beat he would soon forget his annoyance. The radio stations along the coast are especially interesting, for not only do they handle the routine of business messages, and they form a link in protective systems, and work hand-in-hand with the United States naval stations when the occasion demands. One of the most important developments in

secure navigation of the work of the naval hydrographic office in furnishing up-to-date charts and publications to the merchant marine of this and other countries; of the development of the sonic device (which combines the rudiments of sound and radio) by which ocean depths may be accurately measured and maritime charts corrected, thus marking a new step in oceanography of the naval co-operation in connection with research work, such as on the occasion of the recent eclipse and of the useful development of helium which will tend to make much safer the future commercial and industrial progress of the airship."

I have not touched on the many instances of merchant ship rescue and life saving; of the relation of the naval observatory and radio compass stations toward rendering more

—Dance music program by Henry Hall, Standard of the Month.

KMPC, San Francisco, Calif. (422 Meters)

8 to 11 p. m.—Organ music, concert orchestra.

KXW, Hollywood, Calif. (337 Meters)

8 to 12 p. m.—Courtesy program and "Campus Night."

KHL, Los Angeles, Calif. (464.5 Meters)

6 to 9 p. m.—Children's program, featuring stories of American history. 7 to 11 p. m.—Organ music, concert orchestra.

KMPC, Kansas City, Mo. (345 Meters)

6 p. m.—Piano tuning in number; a series of book talks by Louis Meeker, the "Tell-Me-a-Story Lady"; "Piano Playtime"; "The Lady, Old Chieftain"; and the Plantation Player, Johnnie Campbell's Kansas City Club orchestra.

WHL, Des Moines, Ia. (526 Meters)

7 to 12 p. m.—Musical program including dance music.

WOAW, Omaha, Neb. (526 Meters)

6:30 p. m.—Classical program. 7—"Hansel and Gretel" musical.

WFAA, Dallas, Tex. (474 Meters)

6:30 p. m.—"Lone Star" with seven-piece orchestra. 8:30 p. m.—Miss Margaret Knight, singing. Miss Johnnie Davis, pianist. Tom D. Collins and his guitar duets. 11 to 12 p. m.—Entertainers.

MOUNTAIN STANDARD TIME

KGW, Portland, Ore. (491.5 Meters)

8 to 12 p. m.—Varied musical program and dancing.

KGO, Oakland, Calif. (881 Meters)

8 p. m.—Program by California Music Teachers' Association. Miss Alvina Heuer Williams, president; the following artists appear: Helen Hayes, soprano; Lillian H. Heyer, mezzo-soprano; Esther Mundell, soprano; Mme. Stella Soglio, soprano; Allan Jones, tenor; George Edward, bass; Lincoln S. Bacheader, pianist; George Edwards, organist; Alice Guthrie Poyner, violinist; Luther Marchant, baritone.

PACIFIC STANDARD TIME

KGW, Portland, Ore. (491.5 Meters)

8 to 12 p. m.—Varied musical program and dancing.

WPH, Philadelphia, Pa. (409 Meters)

7 to 11 p. m.—The Junior orchestra of the West Philadelphia High School for Boys, directed by George W. H. H. Francis, pianist; Joseph Levine, pianist; William Barnard, violinist; Lehigh University Glee Club, director; Arthur Hand. 8:30—Oliver Sayler, "Footlight and Lamplight"; book and play review.

WPH, Philadelphia, Pa. (409 Meters)

7 to 11 p. m.—Program arranged by WEF and relayed through WEF; Metcalfe Memorial Organ Recital by Mr. W. E. Metcalfe.

WPH, Philadelphia, Pa. (409 Meters)

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## BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

## What the Ancients Laughed At

The Ancient Rhetorical Theories of the Laughable, by Mary A. Grant. Madison: University of Wisconsin, \$2.

WIT, " says Dr. Johnson, "like other things subject by their nature to the choice of men, has its changes and fashions, and at different times takes different forms." This is a mild statement of the truth, for scarcely any literary effects, it is generally agreed, are less readily transferable from one age or country to another than those of wit and humor. What seemed laughable in a time so recent as the Elizabethan is often dull or sad to us, and the jest which perplexes mightily today on one side of the Atlantic is often a puzzle on the other. Mankind does not laugh in unison.

Perhaps it is this consideration which has hitherto discouraged the attempt to write a wide-ranging history of laughter, or even a study of humor among the civilized peoples of the ancient world. The several recent studies of the sense of humor have scarcely opened up this fascinating subject. And yet just because there is so great a gap between Aristophanes, let us say, and the humorists of our own time, such an historical study is the more to be desired. Nothing could reveal more to us more clearly than a thorough consideration of their wit and humor. "Tell me what you laugh at," George Eliot wisely said. "And I will tell you what you are."

The present study tells us not only what the Greeks and Romans laughed at but when and how they laughed, and what they thought was the right function and importance of laughter. It suggests far more of what they were, therefore, than the title would indicate. This will be the book's interest for the general reader. Although it has the form of a "contribution to scholarship," the book may be read with pleasure and profit by anyone who sees that the essence of history is the history of ideas, among which ideas of the laughable are always extremely important.

## Theory and Example

Miss Grant first traces the development of a theory of the ridiculous from the pre-Socratic thinkers through Aristotle and the Rhetoricians, and she then shows, in her second and major chapter, how these theories are brought together and exemplified in the rhetorical writings of Cicero. By way of appendices to her two chapters, she gives a brief study of the chivalrous comic genre and some helpful analyses of Greek and Latin terms most commonly used in discussions of humor.

Some of Miss Grant's conclusions are already familiar, as, for example, that the ancients generally found the source of the ridiculous in ugliness which has no serious results, and particularly in self-ignorance. Ugliness which was felt to be sinister and the self-ignorance of those who had great power was felt to be material for tragedy because of its possible rebound upon society, so that comedy and humor in the ancient world were concerned largely with the common people. Here we are at the source of theories which have governed laughter for 3000 years. The effects of laughter are valuable, however, and they saw more clearly than we do its rhetorical uses, but the theory of its moral value, exemplified for us by Molière and the Restoration dramatists and familiarized by George Meredith's brilliant essay, was not much urged by them except among the Cynics. It was to this sect, which deliberately set out to improve mankind by means of humor, that the ancient world chiefly owed the dissemination of urban or good-natured laughter—the turn away from ridicule, which was primarily the expression of a sense of superiority, toward a laughter which, by intention at least, had a social value.

## Aristotle's Influence

Miss Grant shows that urbane laughter developed out of Aristotle's extremely influential doctrine of decorum or propriety, according to which a gentleman will use and enjoy jesting only in a gentlemanly way—on proper occasions, in proper places, with moderation, without forgetting who he is and what is due

to his dignity, and never to the real injury of others. Thus what was in the first instance largely an aesthetic consideration, a rule of taste and of good breeding, passed rapidly over into the moral realm, with results as profound as they were beneficial. Cicero treats humor with almost exclusive attention to its use in oratory, but his remarks are easily applicable to conduct. He develops the Aristotelian idea of decorum, distinguishing sharply between the liberal and the illiberal jest—that is, between the humor becoming to an urban gentleman and that which he condones in a slave. Ridicule of other's thoughts, it is never to be indulged in for its own sake, and it must always be used with moderation even in the heat of oratorical contest. Its best and highest use, in Cicero's opinion, is in the "ethos" of the oration, where it is employed to win the sympathy of the audience by showing that the speaker is a man of broad and warm humanity.

Most readers of Miss Grant's book will be chiefly interested to observe that in Cicero's discussions of humor there is implicit nearly every essential idea to be found in the urbanity of the eighteenth century, which Joseph Addison, for example, taught so successfully. It seems, then, that this much vaunted characteristic of eighteenth century writing was due less to discovery than to imitation. It seems possible, furthermore, that close parallels might be found between Cicero's treatment of humor and the "sentimental" attitude of the eighteenth century toward ridicule of men like Shaftesbury and Rousseau. A study as acute as Miss Grant has here given us which should deal with the indebtedness of modern thinkers to the ancient theories of the laughable is greatly to be desired.



KATHERINE MAYO

## Wood and the Filipinos

The Isle of Fear, the Truth About the Philippines, by Katherine Mayo. New York: Harcourt, Brace & Co., \$2.50.

THE title of this book would seem to be ill-chosen, for while there are elements of unrest and uncertainty, while there have been mistakes and misunderstandings, there is nothing that need cause alarm in the truth about the Philippines. There is the backwardness of Pacific islands, but there is light ahead. Even the author feels that with Gen. Leonard Wood in command, the Islands are in safe hands. What does distress her is that the Filipinos are not appreciative of that fact.

## Three Books for Divers Tastes

A Player Under Three Flags, by Sir Johnstone Forster-Robertson. (Fisher Unwin, \$1; Little Brown, \$5).

The Rest News Stories of 1924, edited by Joseph Anthony and Wm. W. Morrison (Small Maynard, \$2.50).

The Rational Hind, by Ben Ames Williams (Dutton, \$2).

Whether and when the Islands shall be independent is a large part of Miss Mayo's theme. The study of the Philippines, she says, may be regarded from at least three points of view: the student, the commander and the human. It is from the third view point only that the book is written, she asserts.

The author paints a dark picture of the ignorance and poverty of the Islands, for which she blames caucasians. It is from the caucasian or monied class that all the politicians come. "The political unit in the Philippine Islands is the little caucique—the small local boss. The little caucique takes his orders from the one a size bigger than he. And so on up to the seats of the Big Cauciques in Manila."

## Labor Shortage

Since the cauciques despise agriculture, only about one-tenth of the soil is tilled. Food that could be raised has to be imported, and there is heavy emigration to Hawaii. This creates such a shortage of labor that its importation from Java and Sumatra has been discussed.

The cauciques do not want the poor to own land and become self-supporting, because in that event they could not hold them in peonage, as they do now, according to the author. Where the poor have tried to obtain possession of land, imperfect titles and the injustice of local officials have been the cause of much suffering. The Wood-Forster investigation righted many wrongs, but others remain to be made right.

The author is bitterly opposed to independence for the Philippines for two or three hundred years to come. She maintains that only the political class wants it, and that the mass of the people would be thrown back by it into greater ignorance and poverty than they now experience. "Whatever has been done for the advancement of the Filipino people in the last quarter of a century has been done by Americans and Filipinos under American guidance."

In many such passages the Queen's deep reverence speaks. She is happiest when riding in the country that she loves so intensely, with her children in her gardens of irises or roses, or in the little feudal Castle of Bran. Her writings reveal much of her royal nature, but her unselfishness, and the noble courage that took her day after day among her soldiers—"so that I could give my soldiers courage" she once said—these activities must be left to others to make known.

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has been done to their harm, loss and oppression has been done by the Filipinos himself ungrateful."

## Strong Supporter of General Wood

The author is a strong supporter of Governor-General Leonard Wood. She is exasperated with the Filipinos who refuse to support him and be thankful for all that he is doing for them. The first thing General Wood tried to do, she says, was to stop the crevasses in the treasury dyke, getting American operating companies to take over Philippine Government enterprises. The board of control prevented.

Patriotism to the great majority of Filipinos means an effort for personal profit, Miss Mayo declares.

They find it impossible to understand any person's acting from a disinterested motive. "Education has ever meant just this one thing, a means of escaping work, never a means to power for more and better work. They have the Oriental indifference to the suffering or welfare of the American fiction."

The author went among the people independently and talked with many, but in few instances is she able to give authority for her statements. "For obvious and various reasons names may not be mentioned." That can be understood, but her position should be strengthened if she were able to give names.

## The Corfu Affair

L'Affaire Gréco-Italienne de 1923, par Pierre Lasturel. Paris: L'île de France, Société Anonyme d'Éditions, fr. 7.50.

M. LASTUREL is a devoted adherent of the League of Nations idea. He placed his highest hopes of Europe's future progress in the integrity of that youthful movement. But when, on Aug. 31, 1923, he saw Signor Mussolini's "whiff of grape-shot" at Corfu and its immediate effect upon the Council at Geneva, his confidence was woefully shaken.

He resolved forthwith that the Greco-Italian affair must never be forgotten until the moral fabric of the League recovers from the blow. So, having assembled a large amount of evidence relative to the crisis, he has drawn up, in his vigorous, uncompromising manner, a history of the events, wherein the reader may discern, through the severe indictment of Italy's conduct, a warning to the League to look to its foundations.

## The Story of the Affair

The story of the affair is within recent memory. On Aug. 27, 1923, General Tellini and other Italian members of the international boundary commission set out in a powerful car for Kakavia, on the Greco-Albanian frontier, where they were to meet the Greek and Albanian members of the commission and survey together a section of the boundary. The Italian party passed on the way the Greek car, which had stopped for engine trouble, and went on ahead, preceded at a short distance by the Albanian contingent.

When the Greek delegates had repaired their car, they resumed the journey and presently came upon a sharp angle in the road where the whole Italian party had been assassinated. No one was in sight save two harmless peasants who had not seen the attack, but the frontier was notoriously infested with armed bandits. The attack having been made with Greek territory, the Greek Government immediately expressed its profound regret. However, Italy, whose relations with Greeks over the boundary had been somewhat strained, held the Greek Government responsible for the affair and presented it with a 24-hour ultimatum couched in terms almost as humiliating as those imposed upon Serbia by Austria-Hungary on the shooting of Archduke Franz Ferdinand in 1914. At the same time, a fleet was dispatched to Corfu and the Greek Governor of the island was given half an hour in which to capitulate. The Governor attempted to wire to Athens. But by that time a close-range bombardment had begun, with regrettable results.

## The League's Decision

Meanwhile Greece had laid her cause before the League, and the Council of Ambassadors appointed a commission of inquiry to begin investigations on September 17 and report not later than September 27. With one day of allotted time to spare the Council, having received by wire a preliminary report from the commission, had reached a decision allowing Signor Mussolini the 50,000,000 lire indemnity he claimed from Greece on the understanding that Corfu should be evacuated.

M. Lasturel believes that the most dangerous view of this somewhat hasty arrived at decision comes from those moderate thinkers who are bitterly opposed to independence for the Philippines for two or three hundred years to come. She maintains that only the political class wants it, and that the mass of the people would be thrown back by it into greater ignorance and poverty than they now experience.

Whatever has been done for the advancement of the Filipino people in the last quarter of a century has been done by Americans and Filipinos under American guidance."

The author is also bitterly opposed to independence for the Philippines for two or three hundred years to come. She maintains that only the political class wants it, and that the mass of the people would be thrown back by it into greater ignorance and poverty than they now experience.

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## THE HOME FORUM

## The Sonnet on the Sonnet

**F**ASHIONS in poetry may come and go, theories have their day, types and forms be cultivated and forgotten, but the sonnet shows no diminution of popularity. For nearly four hundred years now, from the days of Wyatt, Surrey and Raleigh, to the days of Masefield, Edward Arlington Robinson, Miss Millay and David Meltzer, it has held, for a brief period during the eighteenth century, been a favorite short lyric form, in which poets have expressed their profoundest thoughts and their most fugitive fancies. And its history in English has been hardly more remarkable than its history in Italian, Spanish, French, German and the languages of Scandinavia.

The sonnet has had its most vigorous—one might safely say its most pugnacious—defender in Mr. T. W. Crofton, in his book, "The English Sonnet," published some years ago. His contention is that the sonnet, far from being a trifling thing, a "pint pot," as one critic calls it, has been the form in which the supreme lyric genius of English poets has expressed itself. For the details of his argument I can only refer the reader to his book, but he makes one point which seems to me particularly interesting. It is this: that throughout its history the sonnet, incessantly written by poets of high and low degree and cultivated by the very greatest, has almost as incessantly been the subject of apology and even of depreciation. "A matter of fact," says he, "it has had nothing else but apologists from Meletius and Macrone down." And he brings forward Shakespeare, Milton and Wordsworth—not less—to substantiate his contention.

With Wordsworth he is particularly impatient, because, although he considers him to be perhaps the greatest of all sonneteers, he cannot forgive him for assuming an apologetic air in his two sonnets on the sonnet. "The perpetually quoted lines," says Mr. Crofton, "though defensively intended, are stark apology and sheer whimper. Scorn not the Sonnet; Critic, you have frowned Mindless of its just honors. And he goes on to call it not only a 'key,' but a 'melody,' a 'saintly lute,' a 'pipe,' a 'gay myrtle leaf,' a 'glow-worm lamp,' after which a 'trumpet' for 'soul-animating strains—alas, too few,' might perhaps be considered to fall rather flat." We may agree that the comparisons are singularly deprecating, coming from a poet who used the sonnet-form for over three hundred poems. Nor is Mr. Crofton any better pleased with the second Wordsworthian "apology," ending—

"'twas pastime to be bound Within the sonnet's scanty plot of ground,  
Please'd at some souls (for such there needs must be)  
Who have felt the weight of too much liberty,  
Should find brief solace there, as I have found.  
"Twas pastime," "scanty plot of ground," "pleased at some souls," and brief solace there," quotes Mr.

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of the custom here. Whether the lights and the fires ever obeyed the summons is not known.

The curfew-ringer has always been a man of mark among us. I remember at least half a dozen. They have been bell-ringers, and had become part of the church, and never one left once in disgrace. . . . When I was a boy I pitied the curfew-ringer. His duty was, besides, to wind up the clock. Climbing the worn stone steps on a winter evening, and without a light, was a task I did not begrudge him. Though he proclaimed every twenty-four hours, his presence was seldom seen.

Thirty shillings a year, or a penny a night, is the fee paid to the bell-ringer, and no surecure is the office.

Thomas Geering, in "Our Sussex Parish."

## One of the Cyclades

If I could have my choice of all the Greek Islands we visited I should certainly choose Santorini (Thera). It is the queerest possible island, but it has an extraordinary fascination. It is the most southern of the Cyclades, and it was thence we started for Crete. Santorini . . . is, in fact, the crater of a huge volcano. The edge of this crater is broken down in two places, thus making two inlets, one to the north and one to the south, and it has a few scattered small islands in the centre. The crater is extraordinarily deep and there is no anchorage except at one comparatively confined spot. In places the water is as warm as a hot bath and pumice stones were floating about on it. It is so impregnated with sulphur and other products of volcanic action that shipwrecked bottoms repair thither. The sulphur has a fatal effect upon the barnacles, seaweed, and other encrusting organisms which do so much to diminish the speed of a seagoing vessel, and the ships leave these waters as clean as if they had been dry-docked.

The wild . . . aspect of the volcanic rocks has a fascination for me, and the white capital, perched on the edge of the volcano toward the northern limit, and the wonderful zigzag path, cobbled with blocks of lava which led from it to the harbor, formed a very appealing and human sight. Of all the islands we visited Santorini seemed to have the busiest people. Up and down the zigzag path the little donkeys were constantly passing, laden with goatkins full of the vino santo which used to be exported in large quantities to Russia and now goes elsewhere, or with bags containing a certain lime which is resistant to sea water and is hence in great demand for building ports and water-mills . . .

In Santorini less than anywhere else were we bothered by crowds of people, watching all our doings. They were very courteous, very polite, very good-looking, and one handsome young fellow from Kos who extremely anxious to be photographed, but on the whole they were very untroubled. As everywhere else, the volcanic soil is highly fertile and although there are no trees, vines and other crops flourish as they do on the slopes of Etna.—Sir Arthur Shipton, in "The Times" (London).

## Towers of Manhattan

On the middle arch of the bridge I stood, And mused, as the twilight failed— The bridge that murmurs and sings, Swinging between the tides and the skies.

Like a harp that the sea winds sweep—

Night flooded in from the bay, Its billow on billow of shadow and beauty.

With wave upon wave Of illusion and dusk, And before me, appalled in splendor.

Banded with loops of light, Clothed on purple and magic, Rose the tall towers of Manhattan, Wonderful under the stars.

Whence has this miracle sprung From the plinth of our girdled island,

Guarded by sentinel waters, How has this glory arisen?

What is the secret?

That has lowered the dumb brute rock and the sullen iron With a beauty so vital,

With a grace so vivid and real?

Whence the strong wings of this lyric that soars like a song in stone? . . .

And how has this beauty sprung out of greed?

The dust is the dust, and forever Receiveth its own;

But the dreams of a man or a people Forever survive— . . .

But the vision, the dream and the glory

Remain.

Triumphantly over all Rises the secret hope,

Rises the baffled illusion,

Rises the broken dream

That hid in the heart of the conquer'd,

That dwelt in the conqueror's breast—

By the side of each man as he laboured,

Unseen and unknown Labour'd his dream—

Now, eminent, From the morning.

Mysterious, Clothed with the night,

Rises the crushed aspiration,

The unconscious and scarcely articulated prayer,

Rises the faith forgotten,

Rises the spurned ideal . . .

Rises the broken spirit,

Allowering in visible, durable marvel of stone and of steel,

Miraculous under the heavens—

Wonderful under the stars . . .

And beheld

The strong hands of Manhattan

Mightily lifted up

And grasping the gold of sunset

For a crown for her head!

—Don Marquis, in "The Awakening and Other Poems."

We have no knowledge of the beginning



Amor Caritas. From the Sculpture of Augustus Saint-Gaudens

## Changes for the Better

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

**I**N a recent edition of *The Christian Science Monitor*, a writer, commenting on the work of an institute of politics, expressed the thought that the habit of thorough and wholesome discussion adopted by the institute must help it to steer its course between two mistakes which John Stuart Mill pointed out, namely, "ignorant change" and "ignorant fear of change."

It appears that the progress of the world toward spiritual and human betterments is not a little deterred, at times, by unwise innovations, "ignorant change;" or, on the other hand, by fear (even in those whose visions of possible betterment are fairly clear) to advocate or to put into operation innovations which are much needed and for which many are ready. Innovation means the introduction of something new, or a change of custom; and a brief retrospect over the paths of the vanishing past reveals that human progress has always been achieved through the innovation of wisdom, wherein, through better thinking, old customs and methods have been displaced by better ways and means of doing and living.

Progress has always been achieved through those whose thoughts have been illuminated by divine intelligence, and to whom courage has been given to advocate wise innovations in religion, literature, education, government, and all the everyday work of supplying the common necessities.

The pioneers of betterment have thrown off fetters of ignorance, consciously looking to God for wisdom and guidance, and have thought above limited materiality, thus achieving changes for the better. They have been inspired with faith in the possibility of achieving more than their progenitors; and in this faith they have laid aside fear of change, and have aided in making the world a better place of domicile and work, for themselves and others.

Receiving revelations of truth and wisdom, sincere reformers have accomplished much in every age to dispel the mists of tradition and superstition, especially from the domain of faith and religion. Catching glimpses of divine light, they were freed in some degree from narrowness of vision, which would have fettered them with the chains of antiquity; and in a clearer light these pioneers of better thought refused to think as the ancients thought.

As mortals recognize the fact that changes for the better come from a better understanding of God as divine Principle, they will apply this understanding to their individual problems, and go forward. The world is surely improving; for, as it is declared in Revelation, "The Lord God omnipotent reigneth," and as we read in Daniel, "He doeth according to his will in the army of heaven, and among the inhabitants of the earth: and none can stay his hand, or say unto him, What doest thou?" Acknowledging this, working for progress with divine Principle, thousands are finding many changes for the better in their own lives and relationships, and their hearts are overflowing with gratitude. Mrs. Eddy writes in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 224): "As we the crude footprints of the past disappear from the dissolving paths of the present, we shall better understand the Science which governs these changes, and shall plant our feet on firmer ground . . . There should be painless progress, attended by life and peace instead of discord and death."

## Confidence

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Sea-Gull, Sea-Gull, Dauntless and brave, Riding in confidence, The crest of the wave! Calmly, serenely, The downward swirl you take, Fearlessly breasting The billow's mad break. The chill or the sting Of salt, icy-spicy Spray on your wing. Patiently awaiting The cloudbreak in the sky. Then heavenward preening With your exuberant cry!

May I too, Sea-Gull, Your lesson well learn: To ride the wave of human storms In deepest unconcern. My trust deeply grounded, Heeding the inner voice, Which calms, balm's, and tells me From whence my strength and poise. Oh, dauntless, brave Sea-Gull, May I like you arise To spread a stalwart wingpair At the first rift in the skies. Armored and strengthened Only, by storm and stress. And then with the jubilant cry of trust Yield to the light's caress!

Katherine Aagaard.

## In the Clover Field

Now comes the clover field. The field lay in Limberlost territory, east of the village where I lived and worked for fifteen years. It was bordered on one side by a flowing river, running east and west, and fairly well encircled east, south, and west in the arms of a loving curve of the Wabash River. The stretch of river at that place was particularly beautiful. There were the big white sycamores that everywhere followed the Wabash, the giant soft maples and ancient willows. The sweep that circled the clover field was a gracious curve, a thing of beauty; the river crept around that spot as it loved to flow there. In revising this picture I always think of one particular small spot where the clover field and the river touched. There was a meeting of two old snake fences, one to keep the stock of an adjoining meadow from the river, the other separating the clover field from the water, and there was an uncultivated space where wild plum trees filled the spring air with snowy colour and gracious perfume. Before the grass grew long and luxuriant for summer, the corner was a sheet of bloom, white with anemone, pink-flushed with spring beauty, glistening with the sparkle of snow boys. While all of these were still at their height, the white plum blossoms used to drift down and make of that corner a little bit of heaven that had fallen to translate . . .

I was personally acquainted with each pair of the larks, the bob-o-links, the oven birds, and the sparrows of my particular clover field, while over in the old orchard, after a long hard struggle with her fears, I became so familiar with a brooding dove I could almost touch her. I knew brown thrasher, and more bluebirds and vireos, more song sparrows and warblers, than I have time to enumerate. . . . I even grew so expert in sound that as I lay down I could almost touch my camera, I learned the patter of the little feet that marched around my head over the brown oak leaves of last year. I knew the quick, alert step of the housefly; I knew the precise, military march of an ant; I knew the careful, velvety step of a spider; I knew the hesitant, lacy step of the cricket, investigating as he travelled, taking a few steps, pausing to look and to feel his way ahead of him, never in a hurry and almost always cheeping a quick song; then it advanced until it became a sun awash with waves of purple and lavender, and all day long the river sang as it lovingly circled around it giving it living waters: while in a piece of bottom laid, twice a year flooded, there lived every tree, shrub, vine, bush, and flower common to the Limberlost. Myriads of birds with homing song, their courting songs, builded their nests, and reared their young there, many of them two and even three broods to the season . . .

The clover field, in my time, was the home of five pairs of larks, three pairs of bob-o-links, two of oven birds, two of quail, and three of ground sparrows, and among the courting songs of the male larks from the fence riders, the performances of the bob-o-link on the red lines crossing the field to operate near-by owl wells, and singers of the fence-corner bushes, that field

was certainly a place of beauty and a home of melody. I can state definitely exactly how many nests it contained, because to find out I had to outgeneral the tactics of the bob-o-links and the larks. The smaller fry would come more nearly rising abruptly from their nests, but the big birds were wary and when they left a nest on which they were brooding or which contained young they travelled sometimes twenty-five or thirty feet among the clover stems before they took wing, so that the point from which a bird left the earth was not indication at all as to where a nest might be. Because I wanted to photograph these nests while they were filled with eggs and to keep record on the parent birds while they were brooding and feeding, it became necessary to know the different locations, and to do this I devised the scheme of having my field assistant take one end of a long rope while I took the other and we laid off the field in sections, dragging the rope across the surface. Started, as the rope came immediately over them, the bob-o-links would arise precipitately from their locations so we had the nests of all of them staked for our convenience with signs which none save ourselves knew how to translate . . .

I was personally acquainted with each pair of the larks, the bob-o-links, the oven birds, and the sparrows of my particular clover field, while over in the old orchard, after a long hard struggle with her fears, I became so familiar with a brooding dove I could almost touch her. I knew brown thrasher, and more bluebirds and vireos, more song sparrows and warblers, than I have time to enumerate. A long white dwelling, one room in depth, fronted the road. Its shallow porch, deeply shaded by great knotted grape vines, black with fruit, extended the length of the house. Curtains stirred faintly in response to the furtive breeze. The musty sweeteness of the ripe grapes hung heavy on the still air, mingling with the smell of hot dust and the tang of aromatic weeds growing everywhere through the dried grass.

Over the whole land brooded a great silence. The small creatures of the foot-hills were quiet, resting in burrows or in the scant shade until the sun should be spent. Small sounds—the tinkle

## GOOD DEMAND APPEARS FOR OIL SHARES

Many Cross Currents in Stock Market Trading Today

NEW YORK, June 10 (AP)—Further readjustment of speculative accounts imparted an irregular trend to the price movement at the opening of today's stock market.

Report of a sharp decrease in Smackover crude production continued to stimulate the demand for the oil shares. Texas Company quickly mounted to a new high level for the year.

Jersey Central broke \$4 points, and May Department Stores, General Electric and Pressed Steel sagged a point or more on initial sales, the last named establishing a new low record for the year.

Good buying support was in evidence in the early trading with indications of pool activity in several issues. International Telephone, which has been heavy recently, was soon run up to \$100. Standard Oil of New Jersey, Typewriter, American Ice and General Electric sold 2 or more points above yesterday's final figures in the first half hour.

The demand for the oils broadened, with Pacific and Tidewater among the first to record gains of a point or more.

International Show broke \$4 points, and Havana Electric, which recorded an even gain of 22½ points yesterday, sagged back nearly 5 points on profit-taking.

Foreign exchanges opened irregular. Demand sterling held firm around \$4.85%, and French francs sagged 3 points to 40.85. Belgian and Italian rates also were shaded.

Market 5/8.

Prices gathered strength as trading progressed, the lowering of the call money rate and the optimistic tenor of the weekly steel trade reviews having a cheerful effect on speculative sentiment.

Trading continued to be largely of a speculative character with the public slow to re-enter the market except in the oil shares and a few selected motors, rails and specialties, which showed indications of outside accumulation.

American Can, Mack Trucks, Crucible Steel, Independent Oil & Gas, Chandler, Union Pacific and Southern Pacific were in good demand around midday, while United States Steel crossed \$11 just before the monthly tonnage report was issued.

Motor B certificates recovered their early loss of 3 points but May Department Stores and Havana Electric continued to yield to profit-taking.

Stocks were renewed at 4 per cent and then dropped to 3%.

Marking up of American & Foreign Power to \$35, and a rally in Havana Electric from 175 to 183½, was associated with rumors of a closer union of the two oil properties, United States Steel made headway despite the shrinkage of nearly 400,000 tons in the unfilled tonnage figures.

Selling orders were distributed in the railroad section of the list, including New York Central, Union Pacific, Texas & Pacific, St. Louis & San Francisco, New Haven, and Seaboard Air Line.

**Bond Trend Irregular**

Conflicting price movements prevailed in today's early bond trading, with buying of Government and other investment issues stimulated to some extent by a slight easing of call money rates.

Strength of United States obligations was emphasized further by a rise in the Treasury to a new high record, although Liberty fluctuated irregularly. Group movements lacked uniformity.

Most of the St. Paul issues continued to lose ground although the Chicago, Terre Hauteans scored a moderate recovery. Other rail lines drifted irregularly lower.

The broadening demand for all shares, based on reports of declining crude production, brought a sympathetic response from the leading petroleum bonds.

## SETBACK IN WHEAT PRICES FOLLOWS GOOD EARLY RISE

CHICAGO, June 10 (AP)—Active general buying gave a big lift to wheat prices at the opening today, but sales to realize profits resulted soon in a decided setback from initial top figures.

The buying was based largely on the fact that the Government crop report indicated a total domestic yield of wheat 6,000,000 bushels less than recent unofficial estimates had called for. Pessimistic new crop advices from Kansas today tended also to strengthen the position.

The opening, which ranged from 1% to 1½ higher July 1, \$1.69½ to 1.69¾, and September 1, \$1.65½ to 1.67, was followed by a reaction to \$1.67¾ for July and \$1.64¾ for September.

Volves and oats advanced and reacted in line with wheat. After opening at 1 to 1½ higher, the corn market lost nearly all of the gain.

Oilseed, still up 1 to 1½ in advance, September 15 to 17½. Later the market sagged slightly below yesterday's finish, but then rallied somewhat.

Provisions were weak owing to lower quotations on hogs.

## LONDON STOCK MARKET STEADY, WITH OILS FIRM

LONDON, June 10.—The stock market remained in spirits, with bourse demand for specialties, industrials were firm. Oils improved, with sentiment cheerful on reports of higher oil prices in the United States.

South American rails were mixed. Home Railways improved, having been given a lead. Rubbers were firm. Kaffirs were steady.

Platinum shares were stronger, the liquidation in these issues having ceased. Leading engines had issued statements confirming a general and substantial platinum formation throughout the Transvaal district.

Royal Dutch was \$2 and Rio Tintos \$3½.

## TONOPAH EXTENSION

NEW YORK, June 10.—Directors of Tonopah Extension Mining Co. Tuesday declared no dividend. It was announced that for various reasons it was desired that the company continue to conserve its cash position. Dividends had previously been paid at 5 per cent quarterly, the last payment being made April 1.

## GASOLINE PRICES HEAVY

Exports of gasoline are reported to be running over 110,000,000 barrels monthly. In this movement, Wall Street sees large earnings for the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey which is the largest exporter.

**REPUBLIC MOTOR'S YEAR**

Republic Motor Truck for the year ended Dec. 31, 1924, reports net sales of \$2,356,881 and net profit of \$66,066 after charges.

## NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

(Quotations to 1:20 p. m.)

Sales High Low June 10 June 9

100 Abitibi P. 70½ 70½ 69½

100 Adv-Ru. pf. 13½ 13½ 13½

300 Adv-Ru. pf. 52½ 52½ 52½

300 Air Reduc. 101½ 101½ 101

200 Am. Air. 100½ 100½ 100

700 Alaska Jun 15 1% 1% 1%

1000 Allied Ch. 90½ 90½ 90½

100 Allis-Ch. 50½ 50½ 50½

100 Am. Ch. 18½ 18½ 18½

300 Am. Ch. pf. 51½ 51½ 52½

100 Am. Ch. pf. 12½ 12½ 12½

200 Am. Bosch. 32 32 32

1000 Am. Can. 185½ 185½ 185½

1000 Am. Car. pf. 126 126 126

600 Am. Chile. 33½ 33 33

100 Am. Chil. rts. 33 33 33

1100 Am. Chil. rts. 33 33 33

400 Am. & F. pf. 90½ 90½ 90½

200 Am. & F. pf. 126 126 126

100 Am. Steel. 27½ 27½ 27½

200 Am. Steel. 100½ 100½ 100½

200 Am. Steel.







# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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## EDITORIALS

The present chaos in China is basically political. In no sense is it national or racial, nor at bottom can it be held financial, albeit financial woes and weaknesses are outstanding and many. One grasps the through-and-through political character of it all in realizing how clearly it has been

**Talk of a "United States of China"**

brought to pass by a too hurried attempt to transplant full-grown governmental theories of republican administration into a soil accustomed only to personal rule. It is an obvious case of the failure of the West to "make over" the East solely according to Occidental formulae.

Yuan Shih-kai, the most sagacious statesman China has produced in our time, had somehow sensed this fact: it might be put more accurately that he foresaw what would become fact under the pressure of such an experiment, as has been tried. He held always that political evolution, not revolution, was the remedy for his country's ills. He would have retained the monarchy and formed an administration composed in part of the trained officials of the older school, partly of the younger men, foreign-trained. It might not have worked—but the alternative which the hot-heads of the south forced to acceptance assuredly has failed. Under a ready-made "Republic" plan, a machine was thrown together "overnight," as it were; what passed for elections were held, and a constitution was adopted.

Without going into deeper detail, it is enlightening enough to point out that this document passed over what the Americans, a century and a quarter earlier, had learned was a vital necessity, namely: precise definition of the relation of the several states to the central authority. For a baker's dozen of years Peking has run along (at times "running," indeed; at times hopelessly static!) without the provinces being bound to it by fixed obligations. The result has been that they have gradually allocated to themselves revenue and power, till the question of "states' rights" has grown to a devastating extreme. Add to this the presence in the land of self-seeking militarists and a lack of any widespread appreciation of or desire for genuinely representative government, and the state of affairs now too well known is recognized as only what was to have been expected.

Since the latest of the Nation's many régimes came to power last fall under Marshal Tuan, two men, noticeably spokesmen by the book, have predicted further and more elemental change. One of these is C. T. Wang, held by many Sinologists as foremost among the constructive-minded leaders of Young China. The other is Sir John Jordan, whose forty-four years' residence and work there were closed with service as British Minister at Peking from 1906 to 1920. This latter authority declares flatly that the best outcome of the chaotic conditions now prevailing would be "the development of a sort of United States of China, though in much looser form than in America." He goes on:

The China of former days is dissolved into its component parts. That they will reunite under any system of rigid centralized control seems highly improbable. Nor, indeed, is it altogether desirable. China's provinces are, as regards extent and population, comparable to the states of Europe, and will in time work out a system of self-government and become a loose federation, with some central authority dealing exclusively with national concerns.

Mr. Wang, who was one of the originators of the democratic experiment in 1911, has become thoroughly convinced of the unadaptability of party government to China. He believes Soviet Russia supplies the suggestion for a more workable type of popular rule, "founded on the ancient Chinese self-governing units of guild and village commune, with dictatorship in charge of national affairs." This does not imply that Communism (as the present-day world takes the word and the idea behind it) stands any real chance of acceptance by the Chinese. During the Arms Conference at Washington in 1922, Wellington Koo (or was it Dr. Sze?) said, in reply to an interviewer's query as to China's openness to Communism: "I think my people will not again experiment with that. You remember we tried Bolshevism in the third century and again in the eleventh. It failed us, both times. We shall hardly give it third trial." (Which casts an entertaining sidelight on the oft-referred-to "antiquity of China"—as on the newness of the rest of us!)

To the student of history in the making, the whole idea is of entrancing interest; to the Chinese it may well be of fundamental importance. It is, however, to be added, and with emphasis, that a republican form of government is to be taken absolutely for granted. Military usurpation, federal or provincial, never will endure. China honestly means the opening phrases of her Constitution, and will enforce them if need be:

Article I: The Republic of China is composed of the Chinese people.

Article II: The sovereignty of the Chinese Republic is vested in the people.

In other words, there may be a federated republic, with whatever degree of rights reserved to the provinces that the slow but sure working out of time may prescribe, but the government will remain a people's government.

The "Ecole de la Paix," which was founded in France in 1905, has just taken the happy initiative of bringing together the educationalists of the two "enemy" countries of Europe. It has launched a pressing appeal to all French and German professors and teachers to aid in the constitution of a permanent commission whose object would be to establish a Franco-German pedagogical rapprochement. In October, 1924, Horace Thievet, the director-founder of the "Ecole de la Paix," was invited to take part in the general assembly for the reform of German schools sitting in Berlin. He set forth the need for an education

pacifiste, and was acclaimed by the German educationalists. After an exchange of views with various professors, M. Thievet brought back from his visit to Berlin the basis of an entente pédagogique. Such an entente may now be said to be assured.

A manifesto, signed by representatives of the two countries, contains the following passage: "While, as Pasteur said, to triumph over ignorance and war all the savants of to-day are ready to co-operate not in destruction but in construction, it is equally important that the modest educators of youth, those who on each side of the hateful customs barrier hold in their hands the young lives of both countries, should be the first to strive for the enfranchisement of consciences, for the orientation of minds towards fresh horizons. It is incumbent on our teachers, French and German, to take the lead in the unexplored paths and destroy prejudices which stand in the way of peace."

The practical proposals have nothing demagogic in their appeal. The signatories do not intend to work merely to capture public opinion. What they intend is to enter into a moral and technical engagement among themselves to do daily, noiselessly, their duty in the true education of children. They have no desire to form a vast federation with a number of delegates. They ask nothing from the governments. They do not contemplate the creation in the schools of courses of pacifism; they want no special textbooks. They do not propose to introduce politics and propaganda into the classes.

Outwardly, they would change little, but their efforts would be to direct the thought of the child to universal friendship, and never cease to inculcate the advantage and the necessity of peace. It is in primary teaching that most can be done. Every three months a bulletin of the "Ecole de la Paix" will be published as a link between the educationalists. It will report inquiries and record happy experiments. It will be a medium for the exchange of views. It will make known to Germany French books to be studied, and vice versa.

Some hundreds of professors and directors of schools, teachers and publicists have already signified their desire to help. Clearly, the School of Peace is acting on the right lines. If hatred can be prevented from entering the consciousness of the child, there will be no longer a European feud, and peace will be established in perpetuity.

Speaking before the State Bar Association of Georgia, recently, Emory R. Buckner, who a few months ago became United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York, confided to his audience of sympathetic brethren some of the difficulties he says he has encountered in his efforts to administer the somewhat disconcerting

laws. He made the statement that, in his opinion, the administration of the federal criminal laws, especially in the district which he represents, has broken down. He finds that methods and practices which were effective in 1875 are inadequate and inefficient to meet the present exigencies. Realizing that those to whom he spoke had failed to appreciate the handicap under which enforcement officials in more densely populated districts labor, he appealed, through the bar association, to Congress for the relief needed.

The congestion of federal court cases, which Mr. Buckner says has revealed the inadequacy of the present machinery, is not due to the violations of the prohibition law alone. With the tremendous increase in population, the steady influx of alien immigrants of the least desirable type, and the rapid expansion of commerce and industry, the burden upon courts and prosecutors has become overwhelming. He says it has become the fashion to make prohibition the whipping-boy for everything. The opponents of prohibition have long sought to make it appear that enforcement of that particular law is physically impossible. But there are other contributing causes, according to Mr. Buckner, quite as necessary to be considered as the much-maligned prohibition enforcement statute. He cites the immigration, pure food, tax, anti-narcotic, customs, navigation, banking and postal laws, together with a long list of others.

With such a vast volume of prosecutions it is necessary, he says, to pick and choose. Naturally the lesser offenders, so-called, escape if there is a partial failure of the law. This results in practical immunity and a consequent encouragement to the vicious and adventuresome to take a chance, in the hope that, if apprehended at all, their offenses will be forgotten, or that prosecution will fail. In effect the result is to put a premium on vice. The smuggler, the tax evader, the irresponsible banker and the violator of the pure food laws hasten to make hay while the sun shines. No wonder many of them escape just punishment.

But Mr. Buckner proposes a plausible remedy. He would revise the methods of procedure and practice in federal courts by making it possible for judges to try offenders upon information, without the formality of indictment, much as police court judges somewhat summarily dispose of cases brought before them. Surely there is convincing argument in this. There is no good reason why those who carelessly or habitually offend against the laws of the United States should be permitted to have their specious defenses hedged about by all the ancient formalities of the law which federal courts cling to and perpetuate. The road to the workhouse or the jail should be as short and as direct from the imposing silences of the federal tribunal as from the less pretentious bench of a police magistrate.

The bootlegger, the "higher-up" who finances him, the counterfeiter, the vender of impure foods, the tax evader and the defaulting banker, now are too often allowed to go their way unhampered, smiling complacently while they wait for "Uncle Sam to prove it." Compelled summarily to choose between an immediate trial and a plea of guilty with possible leniency, Mr. Buckner shows that a great majority of these accused offenders admit their guilt. Delay is the thing most sought and hoped for. It is safe to say that with the possibility of delay eliminated the number of offenses would automatically be reduced.

It is only by action of Congress, of course, that the pace of the federal courts can be quick-

ened. Mr. Buckner asks all friends of law and order to come to his aid in the effort to make possible the summary punishment of all those who now find safety in the law's unavoidable delays.

Youth, of all the estates through which mortals pass, is alone perennial. It requires no juggling of time or memory, therefore, for the otherwise sedate graduate of the eighties to translate himself, at this season of class reunions and college homecomings, from the environment of more serious

years back to the atmosphere and scenes of the old campus. To some who make the journey, long or short, the adventure is an unusual and experimental one. Always in June the call has come, but it has been seldom answered. Pressing business or professional engagements have a way of interposing themselves, and reunions can always be postponed. But when the time arrives for the graduation of sons or daughters from the same hall that provided so imposing a setting a third of a century ago, the impulse is too strong to be resisted.

No one knows the new graduate so well as the old. Much has been written and said in recent years which might convince the casual observer of what is referred to as the "decadence of youth." The old graduate who is honest with himself will probably be the first to demand from those who proclaim this theory a bill of particulars. He will call attention to the fact that in his college days the same concern was manifested. Then, as now, invidious comparisons were made. The perils of thriftlessness were pointed out and perhaps magnified. There were impassioned appeals for a return to the ways and customs of the fifties.

It was no more possible for the graduate or undergraduate of the eighties or nineties to hold back the innovating tide in his day than for those of today to cling to the old and despise the new. The "old grad" of today is convinced now, just as he was convinced in his college days, that he was pursuing the way of what he regarded as progress. He may not have convinced his elders and mentors of this. He may not now be convinced that the ways of today are better or safer than the ways of yesterday. But if he has gained anything by experience, he has learned that it is as useless for him to attempt to change the order of things as it was for his solicitous counselors to shape his course as an individual.

Youth has, upon its side, a convincing and irrefutable argument. It is that in all things civilization is progressing. Now this, it must be admitted, is not merely accidental. Civilization cannot progress except as the thought and aspirations of individuals, represented in the mass, progress. Alarmists and the prophets of evil are never silent. Today, as in all the days, they are warning of what they profess to see as the evil times to come. But despite this, it is pleasant and reassuring to believe that the world is growing better, that its people are more considerate of one another than ever before.

It is in all these things that human thought and human aspirations are reflected. The leaders and exponents of this thought are not the uneducated and the untrained. They are those who have been taught, by some process, how to think, and to think aright. The college, popularly, is the great melting pot. It has never seriously failed. Today the "new grad" meets the old. His eyes are fixed on the future, and they are filled with bright purpose. The somewhat sedate alumnus will not disillusion him. There is no reason why he should. He himself has proved the worthiness of his equipment. He realizes, also, that there is need today, as always, of courage, enthusiasm, undaunted determination, and above all of unselfish devotion to the great cause in which the recruit,毫不犹豫地 enlisting, stands shoulder to shoulder with the graying veteran of a third of a century of constructive warfare.

### Editorial Notes

While some expeditions into the more inaccessible regions of the earth are given the widest publicity, every step of the way traveled being followed by the keenest public interest, others equally noteworthy sometimes hardly even receive passing mention. It may come as a surprise, therefore, to many to learn that a Dutch explorer is at present engaged in the attempt to storm the embattled parapets of nature situated where the ranges of the Himalayas and Karakorum approach nearest each other—the region which has been designated the greatest knot of mountains on earth. The highest peak of the Karakorum is only 700 feet lower than Mt. Everest, and this stronghold of mountains has been described as one of the most difficult fields of exploration on earth, a fact which accounts for the considerable amounts of blank spaces on the maps of this section of the globe. Though little recognized by ordinary folk as a region practically unknown, it is no wonder that for long it has exercised a strange fascination for explorers. The day will come when "every valley shall be exalted, and every mountain and hill shall be made low" in the literal meaning of these words.

In adopting, during the course of its meeting in Topeka, Kan., a resolution urging that, if the United States is to survive, the prohibition laws must be enforced, the general assembly of the United Presbyterian Church definitely aligned itself upon the side of the most enlightened thought of the country. "As a Nation," the resolution read in part, "we must meet the challenge of those who prefer the glass of beer to the safety and security of our people and of those who would make money out of an outlawed traffic at the sacrifice and expense of our country's ideals." There is involved in this action more than a mere statement of platitudes; it represents a public acknowledgment of fealty to the Government of the American Union. Hence the further request of the assembly carries more than slight significance: "We ask Congress to take prohibition enforcement out of politics."

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### "The Manuscripts of God"

By WALLACE THOMPSON

Oruro, Bolivia  
It is not given to all to read of the unread as was given to that Louis Agassiz in whose honor Longfellow wrote the lines:

And Nature, the old nurse, took  
The child upon her knee,  
Saying: "Here is a story-book  
Thy Father has written for thee."

"Come wander with me," she said.  
"Into regions yet untraced;  
And read what is still unread  
In the manuscripts of God."

Yet here in these sublime highlands of South America the most unlearned and the most prosaic alike stand in awe, with the wisest and the most appreciative, before what is perhaps the most prodigal pouring forth in all the world of the untouched treasures.

Unseen, unexplored, unbelievably virgin, seem these lands where man has wandered perhaps for ages under a mountain so beautiful, so perfect in proportion, color and snow design, and so beautifully supported by the rising hills below and on either side, and by the clouds which bathe its peaks, that one is speechless with the simple awe of it.

Across this valley has been fang this road, and above it floats that strangest, and to me most romantic, of all forms of transportation—an aerial tramway! Spanning 1500 feet above the sea, utterly unknown to geography or encyclopedias—one of dozens like it in South America unlisted and unknown. It is the thoughts which such experiences bring to us that carry the sense of the utter newness, the utter freshness, of these unread "manuscripts of God."

On the highlands of Peru and Bolivia, one begins things at an altitude of 12,000 feet above the sea. Between the two ranges of the Andes at that altitude lies a broad plain, cut here and there by hills, and edged for miles upon miles by towering mountains, snowcapped or colorful, beautiful orrowning, famous or unknown. The great barren sweep of the broad pampas, where grow only eight-inch scrub pines (which are the only firewood), bunch grasses and a few hardy yellow flowers, seems indeed like a book spread open before you.

Here near Oruro the salt plains produce for you a mirage of a vast lake surrounding villages and mountains—till you approach them and the lake disappears into barren, whitened sand. Next moment comes the sense of a mirage which is actually the strange Lake Poopo which drains Lake Titicaca and yet has no outlet save the evaporation of this mountain desert, which thus lowers its surface a total of twelve feet each year.

On beyond, in the hills, you pass through a gravelled valley where hot springs fill a river until "all day long the rising steam envelops the passing Indians and their burros and their llamas in clouds like the rising mists

### The World's Great Capitals: The Week in Berlin

Berlin, June 10.  
The Bourse here is still greatly disturbed about the fate of the Stinnes company which is now in financial difficulties, despite the reassuring communiques published meantime. Considerable interest is shown regarding the changes in which the house of Stinnes will carry out its promised changes in its organization. There is a possibility, it is said, for instance, that the Stinnes company will sell its oil interests, and also that it may give up its steamship lines, and especially so far as passenger service is concerned. The failure of so large an organization as the Stinnes firm to keep above water has conjured up the possibility of similar difficulties in other firms. Leopold Schwarzschild, a prominent economist, however, blames the late Hugo Stinnes for the present crisis, saying that he bought up companies during the inflation regardless of whether they would yield a profit in more normal times. Herr Schwarzschild, moreover, declares that Stinnes built up his organization at the expense of the people, and concludes that the present crisis will come as a blow to the prestige of industrialists who hitherto had a very powerful position in Germany.

The result of an increased interest and activity in outdoor sports in Germany since the war is manifesting itself in a greater demand for fresh air in public conveyances. Formerly the windows of the street cars and underground trains were opened only on exceedingly hot days and then only one or two were let down in each car. Most of the time the trams and trains resembled veritable hothouses. The population of Berlin, therefore, was much surprised and the sport-loving persons among them greatly gratified to find whole rows of windows opened in the subway and in the street cars a few days ago. Their astonishment reached its height when no one complained and no requests were made to the conductor or guard to close the windows, as surely would have been the case a couple of years ago.

A ray of humor is a rare thing in the world of politics, especially in this country where people are still very touchy with regard to all political affairs, particularly if they concern Germany's relations with the Allies. One of these instances, therefore, may be related here. Referring to the delay of about five months in the dispatch of the allied memorandum to Germany regarding

when one compares the speech Dr. Gustav Stresemann, the German Minister of Foreign Affairs, recently delivered before the Reichstag in discussing the budget of his Ministry, with the budget speech held not so very long ago, a very considerable improvement in Germany's foreign political affairs becomes noticeable. While about three years ago the Foreign Minister was not able to mention the names of more than about five nations—including Russia and Austria—with whom Germany was on a friendly footing, in his speech Dr. Stresemann spoke of not less than thirty countries with whom the Reich entertained friendly relations of some kind or other. Among other interesting items he mentioned that Egypt was about to establish a legation in Berlin, that the King of Afghanistan had invited German engineers, chemists and teachers to visit his country, and that more Germans were now working in Persia before the war. Germany moreover, he declared, had concluded commercial treaties with the United States, England, Belgium, Greece, Lithuania, Guatemala, Nicaragua, Spain and Austria, and entered into commercial parleys with Italy, France, Russia, Japan, Switzerland and Sweden and was preparing the ground for such negotiations with Turkey, Bolivia, Finland, Letoland and Poland.

The Prussian Minister of Trade and Commerce has just permitted the bakers of Berlin to begin work at five o'clock in the morning and once more, as in pre-war days, the population of this city will enjoy crisp hot rolls for breakfast. During the war and in the years following it the population was compelled to dispense with this luxury on account of a shortage of flour which has now been overcome. No doubt the old custom of hanging a little bag outside the back door at night which is filled by the baker's errand boy with hot rolls in the morning and then only need be taken in by the housewife or her maid before breakfast will soon be introduced again. The staff of the bakeries is naturally not much in favor of commencing work so early in the morning, but it is said that the comfort of the population as a whole is more important than that of a few.

### Letters to the Editor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

### An Anglo-American Pact of Peace

To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

At the annual meeting of the American Unitarian Association in Boston, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The happy coincidence of the centennials of the American Unitarian Association and of the British and English Unitarian Association is a reminder that the two English-speaking peoples have been at peace with each other for a century and more; and

Whereas, A war between these two peoples would be an immeasurable calamity, a fact so fully realized by both peoples as to make such a war well nigh unthinkable;

We therefore petition President Coolidge to take the initiative in establishing by a formal agreement between the two peoples a pact of peace, to be composed of men of honor who understand questions of national honor, and then abide by their decision, as well as any other questions of difference arising between them.

This resolution is a suggestion not only to President Coolidge and the American public but also to the British Government and public. It is likely that a similar resolution will soon be reported as adopted by the British and Foreign Unitarian Association at its centennial celebration in England. In no more appropriate way could these two religious organizations mark their hundredth birthday than by a united effort in behalf of a comprehensive pact of peace between the two English-speaking peoples.

This Boston resolution was especially fitting in view of the fact that in the administration of President Taft, fifteen years ago, a treaty of exactly the kind proposed above was formulated by the American Secretary of State, Philander C. Knox, and the British Ambassador, James Bryce. Although strongly advocated by President Taft this treaty was not ratified by the Senate. As Mr. Taft, who is now Chief Justice of the United States, is a Unitarian, he voted for his church, in adopting the resolution, to settle all their controversies by peaceful